دَکِفِیْت قَضِیْدُ عِجْبِ در اداکل سلطنت صَفّویہ فیر شاہ صفدی مجمتِ دُنّوع مِنطِع موادث را بر بسر نود شاه عباس اول مليم بموده بدرسال يفتم جايس شاه عباس در تروين ماسي معلق ما مزوره واقع مے شود) \* ور اول نصل بمار سد روز از مور سر ساعت بعد از ظهر شاه عباس محبوبً نحود سلمی خانون در قفر نرشت ميارك تواجه باشي ديرده را بيند كرده تعليم عل أورده

عن ميكند ميرزا صدر الدين سجم باشي مبخو لا عالم سُشرف شود برائے امر واجی ح نتشأه رأب سلمي خاتون أشاره ميكند بحرم خان باشی مے فرائد) بھو بتآ ہد بد وتبجم بانتى بحضور شاه سنرف شده لعظيم وتكريم بجاحي أددي شاه ميرزا چه چيز است بحمر بالتني - قبل عالم سلامت باشد! ابن أو فات ال طواكب البجو معلوم ميشود كربانزده روز از عيد لذروز گذشته مراخ با عقری مقارشه دارد و تا بیر این قرآن نحیین این است که در مشرق زمین بالزدیج در ملک ایران او جود صاحب سلطنتی صدم وعظیمی له مي ساده كه جلاد فاك است عده عقرب كردم. مراد ، سمانی که تحس رمست سکه مقارند جمع مندن کتاری برج مي فران عين يكي شدن دو كوكب سحن ،

خوابد رسید- بنا بر این بنده که مخلص و ط شاري تنتيه في باهم و برخود داجب دانستم كه بيش اله حادث إبل كيفيت را بقبله عالم معرض دأل اوقات شاه منتيا ببيت نر نداشت درآن بين جواني مم واضح است كه زند كاني جد قدر برس و عزیز و گرامی میشود . خصوص که در درجات علیا نے تسلطنت كامراني وكاميابي داشته بالشد خبرمنجم باشي ناطي تخت بوست اندانت في الفور رمكش يرمده خد را مے با زد کہ گویا بیوش سندہ بعداز دنتہ مر بلند کر دہ بمیرزا صدر الدین مے فرمائیر) خوب رخصی - برو! دمنم باش سر فردد اورده بر میگردده) مثناه - وتنانيم ساعت درتصر بفكر فرء يجيده بعد بر كافا المدرش الله مشما آخر درج الله رضمت داده سنده به

فلّ باشي را محضور من سيّا ورده و نواج سرور رفشه قراش وسناوه الت ناعر تموده بعدار إزن ورود تنظيم و سجود بعل شارا مجست وقع حاوث ام که در تقدیر آن جاونهٔ باید تمبر بنائيد جول كر محلس خاص است از جانب اجازت میشود بنشینید در این باسه کفکاش کلیده لم منوفي المعان كه الرموات أن صاله عدم كر و- كله لقدم زه صبح نمودن در با ده چیزسه شده کشتاش. مشوره و صلاح-اندا نفتن چیزے در دل- بعنی حالی کر ون وسطلع سافتنوا

ے زمانید وبراے وقع حاوظ الر دیجو فود از ابنال راے حطرات را خير سع ره واده پي از مخي سكوت سرزا محن درير اظهار راست عي تايدي -اخلاص و ارادت بنده كبين نسبت بدرلت عليه است - البند ورفاط مبارک قبل عا سن که آیام سلفنت پر بررگوارت از محکفاتین نمايلة مماشرين سالق أمور وزارت جلسله ره مجهم مرتبه از تقوو فالي منده بود از روزيك ایں عمل عمدہ یہ اطلاعات جاکر منول است برائے کے بدیمات -اشائیکہ دانستوں آنما آسان ما شہر سنه اشفاصیک بر کارے مامور سؤند بینی وز رائے سابق۔

خوانه تدبیر کرده قرار گذار دم که مرکه سنود به فرا خور حال مبلغه برسم بیشکش اميرست را به تشريف قدوم ميارك وميمول فرايد صاحب كا شاق اقريش نفيت يائ الدازد بالشكشة فقد خود را مثار بدا رو- بدا سطر این لوع تدبیر امن المنول كه سال بفتهين طوس قبله عالم است بحمد الله فزائه عامره از لقود وافره مملواست ورباب بیش رفت با مور وزا رت از طرف بنده کمین می شردگی غير متصور است اما در مقابل تا نيرات كواكب از تدبرات اله موافق قدرت - سم يمع فراش مبعني يا رجه سكه بيشكشي بريه واون-الله این بده تریه کار است یه

لفة عثمانيم بسر عسكرت كم ا و سزار نفرنشون مستم شده بجوم بياً ورند- بدر بزركو ار قبل عالم ون ايران رابن والدار مودير-ناجه را در مقابل گروه صاله بمعرض بیندازم بنا بر آن امرکدم که از برمد از مردم ایرانی و ترکی باشد.

عَمَانِيهُ مَّا ثِمَا بِينَ لَكِ مَا وَرِيا يَحِانِ هُمِيعٍ زراعب وسقانان آنجا را تالان و جاریا به شان را تا ماشید بماً ورند- وزاجها وبلمائي سرراه راجيعاً خراب منند وتنتك كه بكرياشا بسرحد ما داخل سند با و جو د بکر یک نفر از سیاه و نشکه ما را در مقابل خود تدید آنا را بها محرثیه خراب و دیران سنده اود ک سرگر قاور پر حرکت تو پنجانه نشده نا چار نوپخانه را در سرحد گذاره پیاده و سوارهٔ قشون را مے توب و توب خاند بر دانت بافراع زحمت و مرآرت وارد أنرين شدند و بسر ناحيه كه بمائت تحصيل أ ذوقد سوار اردانه كرد حبَّه كندم و جويا كافو كوسفندسه كيِّ نيا ورده ابعد از سه روز افتان و خيزان - گرسنه و افسرده- لاعلام له تالان بياه وغارت عه مرارث منتخي بيله كرنيّ ورو - حال تكرده

أيجم طوالف ا ند- خراب کرون راجها و رسختن کیها برائے عدم قدرت ورود قشون بیگان 2 Wils 20 ن حالت باقی است- از این دولت عليه داغ کے نولے ن حشت وسمنى بمساي ین قسم کار با بیره سگب آستانهٔ علیه از ت- أنّا در مخالفت كواكب عقل كاسر ا

مرزاه یخیی-این بنده حقیراز آسجاک دست پردرده وزير و از نزويكان او پوده - از بركت وجود ايشال باین منصب رسیده ام در اظهار اخلاص وصداقت بکلی بیرو نیتنت حسه د قواعد محسنهٔ ایشال می باشم معروض خاكيات مبارك بهست كرعل مواجب تشرين و صاحب منصبان خورده بإلمبوجب فرمان فبله عاكم بالمضائ من از مداخل ولايشا والسيشود وجول در خزام عامره جنائكه وزير ذكر تموده نقصان نقود مشابه ه سله در اید که درسند شخواه سع گوئیند سنه خوانه عاسره سیافت

فزامده أباد مراد المفزارشايي باشد كه جمع نقد بعني بول ١

شده بود بنابر این من بم از این چمنه افسرده

ول بودم- اگرچه فرامین مواجبها را یشفا و بولایتها حواله مے نمودم برائے اینکه قطع کردن مواجبها دولت علیه را در نظر ایلی اعتبار ننامد، آما در

غیر ہمہ کھام دلایتہا پیش از دقت مکتوب ہے

فرستا دم که بدون نوشتهٔ حدا گاینه من محض موجیب فرمان از اجرائے مواجب احتراز خابیند - د به

بدب بهن تدبیر من مداخل خزاینه عامره روزافزو غید تفادت کرده است- ایل قشون و صاحب

منصبها بم سرچند بمواجب لا وصول بازمانده اند-امًّا الحمد يتد بجنة صلح و آسايش د كمال ارزا منح

ملے افسرده دل مول در مگیرسه ادائی جاری داشتن سه قطع کرون-

مودون کردن کله بینی بسیار زیاده شده است هدینی مشاسره که ماصل نشده است.

ايران چندال بمواجب محتاج نشده خصوص این قبل کار با ذہن وقتی جاکر ید بنا مے ناید میں برائے رو تا ٹیر کواکہ ے نے رسد و چارہ نی توانم کرد + ونوبت بالآباشي رسيده عرض ميكشر طلهاشی- چناب اقدس باری و جود سیارک قبلهٔ عام بحرمت آنين اطهار ازجميع آفات سادى داديني محفوظ كناد! افلاص وصاقت اس واعظ دوام .- در زمان پدر بزرگوار قبله عالم که بمنصب كلَّ باشي كرى سرافراز شدم كفعيث ايرا الله - أيَّة جع الماوا فهارجع المرايي باك سنه داعي و عاكنده - نسنه و ثانياً بجهة شخولفات كثيره بهمه ترسيب الثني عشريه بدابر اكنون از كرم خدا و كرامت من ورصفير ايران ويج ر زیاد تر منی بهم می رمی ابل ایران ہم کمال رضامنا ك مجرد تطعت ال منهمائ قديم أباد اجداد دست برواشته بدایت یا فتند منی من خواهم كه به جهود و ارمني سم دست بديدارم- آشا را مم بمذبب سنيم بركر داغم الم بعف مرد ان خيرانديش تنكليفت بموغى فحائش ومتبيه ازروست بدايت و

بوده باشد عبب ندارد-اسلام موانق احادبيت صريحه مالك شخت وناج و مشرلیت حِيْرِ عالميه را حَي امام دبه نارُب ا مام از شهدينِ اعلم متعلق مے واشد- اما من جميع خطب نوطتم در بهمه ولايتها در مساحيد به منا بربالارفته کر ہماں احاد ربراکه از خاندان نبوت و دود ان اما ظہور کردہ اند د واضح انست کہ ائیہ رصلو ایم آل آحادمیث را درخی غیر فر موده خود- ایا این ادفات که وجود الني ريج تعلق به ياد شا إن صفويه ندا

واكب در محل خطر است دل من از عفد ملعون منجم بامن که خود آل اند بقبل عالم حانت ٥- ما نير كواكب را بروز داده است را إظهار تكرده الست اليت الست بازبردا خود را کناره بکشد. میغمدرص ت د کل شیخ گذا ب يديم يذبر علم أنها - يو لثراد نات نتيجه بخشده الر سه یا زمر زیر در د کاف زمراست سکه مرنجی در و فکر است .

شال دروغ كرد بد ذات مشند قبل عالم خود أو را خات برائے دفع این حادث علاج بخالد اگر عَدْر بِهَا وُرُو گرونش را برند- دینداست اللّ باشی عدادت سابقه واشتر است که این کیفیت را برائے خود وست آوین بزرگ مثا بده نوده پدیه اد و سائی منجمین را آنش بزند الحق از انصاف نیاید گذشت منجم باش ہم بانگیت فیلے احق بوده باشد زیرا که چه لازم شده بود که ایمچو نیم وحشت اثرے را برشاه بدبد و باعث این قبل و قال مشود و خود را بهلاکت الدارد كويا در أد اخرايي بحيث المعلى على دارد أورده الدجواب ن ترمیدم که اگر این خررا پیش از دیگران بشاه نی سانع شیمهائے ویکر ان را میرساندند ناوان کم میرهم- از

منه میل شده بود- نخر بکت مل باشی صدا کرده مع فرانین:-مثل شير عضبناك علاجش را بینهان میکنی و رسد- ارواح منجم باشي بيجاره بهه واز له ميد ميل - ناخوش ورنجيده مه بيني شتعا لك أل باشي ه سند فرطان مع اند والديد عديم زون بالم فيم الني دريك لمحد شكه ليني فنير در كر روه درس در وست كرفته ں برگ مے لرزد۔ قطاب بجلاد) برن گرون اس سکیا رمان حان داگرچه ایل شمشیر بوده آدم رقیق انقلب سے بودہ است۔ سمالت منتجم بانشی ترحرکرہ تُعَيَّدُونَ سُوم! بعد ازا كم كرون ايل سك را بزنند برائے دفع حادثہ علاج را از کی خواہم رہ این سندهٔ فلس استدعا دارد که بحرمت ریش سند من از منل او گذشت مکنند و در فرفع عادات ازوے جو یائے تندیس شوند-اگر برونن عارش جراب الديرسال وفت مفضر ومستوحيب فنل است فيلي عالم أعتبارش را دارده ك نرم ول شاه را مست سك ابي كان كاميديين كوام إستد-الك شاعتار اوسيتيده

شاه- ربحاً دن خوب- كار نداشته باش- بكذار بيال عا شودت برو ؛ ربعد بسنجم باشي المعدن في الفدر برك وقع حادث علاج بساكن 4 ر مجم باشی بیجاره که در حالسته بد بده عاد فه علاج نمي دانست امّا از ترس مركب د بعول جان نتوانست إظهار كند- عرض كردم -عَيِّوْتِ مِنْوْم إ عَلَاجَ مَا وَيُدْ مِكُونَ استَدْ- يَا مناع بدر بروم برزي الن يك من غر- بركروم - عرض ميكنم له ودر زميج أبغ بيك مركز بماسير دفع أيل نوع حارفات بطوريتر مشده اسستار بمجم بأبثى فوامست بيميل بهائذ خود را نزد استادش مولانا جنال الدمين ببيندالد واتراحا الموتب ر إنكام الماتنان المتنازع المنادية

مشورت کند- او را درعلم شجوم از خود ما مرو و تجربه کار می نست منها ۵ - ورخصیت داد- بعیش از آنکه منجم بیرون بردد-آغا سارک واهل شده عرض کرد) ا مولانا جال الدين ميخوا بد تبحضور مبارك شاه فرموويه صداكن بيائيه " ريعد منجم باشي قدر + = 1 6 دمون وخل أطاق شده لازمته ستأيش بعمل آورده براناته ناه نيست عض كرد) در قبل عالم سلامت باشد! أكرجه إلى بنده یسری از در فاند باز مانده گوشد اختیار کرده اح-لاكن اين ادخات بيني يا نشده روز از نوروز له يدي ايتاده باش عه يارگاه باد شاه-

افتران مريخ وعقرب عالم احتال صدر تعظلي عدم ار کیسیدی نكه مجمين جوان اندوزم وييش وقوع طاد شرا براے دفع آل تدبیرے اعلان کنم ، نشاه رنایت نوشهال شده فرمود) خصوص تفتكر ميكرويم- حاوله معلوم اسد بكنيد ب قبلة عالم درايس أيام سخوسه كذرد بائد خود و تاج را بجرم واحب القتل تفويض فرمانيه و فود

از نظر خلق غائب شوند- در آن صورت که آن وقت یا دشاه ایران اد است "اشیر کواکب در سر بهال لجرم تركيده بود و بعد جنا نك حادث به وقوع پيوست آل تجره که صاحب شخت د تاج است به بلاکت سيدآن وقت قبلهٔ عالم از اختفا بيرول آمده باز تحست وتاج ما كات في مشود - و در كمال اقبال ملطنت مے تا ید امّا باید ہے کس از بل بلد این تدبیر را نفهند و کمان نکسنند که تبازعا رَيْرُ ارْسُحْت و تاج دست مع كمن تاكر بمان فَجُرُم راكه به تخت بالا رفته مُشْتَقَلًا بر خود شان ياو شاه بدا نند. و بائد طلاق خواتين حرم را مهم داده مله شكافة بودليق معانت واقع عاملود مله كوش فشيني تله ساكنان أنهركاه برائ ميندروزه بالاشقلال الله جمع خاتون ممنى زن و زوم،

كاغذ عقدنام آنها ياره شود بعد به آنها تكلفت که عباس پسیر محکد را که دیگر یاد شاه نیست راضی شد دوباره أو را به اسم عنیاس بیسر محمد فکاح ود و کاغذ عقد نوشته گردد- برکدام راضی بهال سافت مُرخض گردنده منجم باشي از صلكه عنات بانت ماشر والبهم بالمره بشرة شاه رنع كشت سفيدست رنكش بشرخي نبدل يانت افراد مجلس صدائع آفرین برعقل و کمال مولئا بمند گردید من ٥ - (دركمال بشاشت رو بملاً باشي كرده سوال نمود) ا حکام شرع مجرم داجب الفتل در نظر دارید کسلانت و شخت و تاج را به اد واگذار کنیم ؟

رور د کار عالم عرطبعی بقبائه عالم کر ر کسے میم نمیرسد- اسمش را اوقات ورشر قزوین ساکن سنده از آ ش مرید جمع آورده همشه بقرت و ذخ كرام وتفداح شريعت نربال المنتاد لازم سي ه

دا دن خلاف است و کوما علما از ۱۲ عوام در رائے مجتنب مُتُوثی ماندن دامائیز نمی بیند له باز آیه خود شان رداج بگرو- و علاوه بر اس دولت عليه نيز سحتها وارو ميكند كه از كدخدا رفته تا با د شاه بهم ار باب مناصب ابل ظائمه د طّاع الطولق است سرگز از اینا برائے ملک منفعة عايد سيت بميش مهوات لفس علق بیجاره را جریمه و مُواخَدُه ومعاقب می نمایند رفتار و کر دار خود شان سرگز بقانون و قاعده اس قسم رفتار عل ابل ظلمه تُعطَّاع الطريق بوده كه منحصر إبن الشخاص شده الت - در زمنده لینی پروست ظائمه جمع ظالم درایر لقب دسند سي الني السوب و الخصوص ،

وباز ذکر میکنند که به ندیب شناسخ قایل است. این داین دوام دولت قامره جمیح صلح می بیند فبله عالم سلطنت وتخت وتاج را بران ملغو كندك از تاغر كواكب بحز اسے غود رسيده يُدُركيكُ اشفَل و اصل سنود به دافراد مجلس مُحلُّ این رئست را بیندیده و به اواز بمندگفتند بدر سوخته پوسمت متراج بکلی سزادای قتل ومستى بلاسے آساني است، مشاهد رخوشمال و غرم گشته سے فر انید) به اللک او راغييم- فردا اين تدبير تمام د كمال مجرئی نوابدشه ربم. ایل احبلس را مرضک میکند- محبس مینم میخود- وحمکن است سله تناسخ - قائل مشدن روح از قاليد در آمان بقالب ديكم الله ورجد دوزيخ كه بست ترين بهد دوزيع بالماشد سله منتشر مشده

خوا نند گان این گذارش را انسانه بدانند و در و توع آل شب على بركذب عابيند ورايي مُتُونِع ام كم در تأثُّونِج عالم آرا به وقائع صادرة سال لازم شد يوسعت تشراج رامخر في ت شخص مذكور از دابت لمبع وسمقان بوده- چونکه کربلالی سلیم و داخل سِلِ علما گردد- بنا بر آل او را آیام خته ا در ده در شهر قر دین بمکتب بلوغ رسیده آیار رشد بر خود مشابره نمود- برکست له اميدداد اله كالليدامت ماريخي كرسكندزشتي صنيف كرده است سه علقارات ولياقت

فهاد، رفت- از آنجا نیز بعد سال ویکر روان کریلا نے معلل گٹ مدید در آن مکان شریف مکتث کر سلامبه دا قف گردید- چون در اکثر را داخل زمرة اين طايف نا أ بلا مراجعت كرده وارد سعدان سده ورانجا خلیل در بین چیل ساگی در مترت کمیال احي أموخته بقيز دين ممرا شخت بودن قزوین روار

تابل اختیار کرده موکانے باز سیکند و با مشغول عیالداری و زندگانی مے شود۔ چور سليم النفس نيكو كار بوده بهيشه خركات ناشالية با و ارباب سناصب خاطر او را مكدر داشته از وم و ضرب آنها قادر بر حِفظ زبان خود نمي توانست تد- اگرچم این فوع سوز بهائے او دوستان صاف و خیر اندلیشی برائے او بھم بستہ بود- ویے افرالامر سب بدبختی او شد \* فردائے آ نروز برحسب فرایش اعت بالكر مانده جميع اعيان و انشرات و اركان دولت وعلما وساوات وارياب منا ز کدخدا گرفته تا وزرا در دربار شایی ر، جائے خود فرار گرفتہ ور کیال سکونٹ ویخری لكا باشتن ازيد كر أث و واسل شده بعد ك خامو

مر محدم - دیگر مرا شجو کید که شخوا بهید فظ من رفتم ( دے ردد) خصار ندا نشند که این کیفیت را بچه بحرم فاذرفت خان بفر مایش شاه در یک آطاتے جمع شيظر فدوم او بودند- شاه بيش حرمها أيده خوبان حرم أدراب اي غوا شهند قام قاه بخندند- امّا تنكاه ميسك شاه و قنیا فداش ازین حرکت اینا مانع مشد نتوانستند خند کا زنان که ۽ آ

مثل د- ددرا حال به خواجه باش مع فر اید) كل رسول نفر رفیق او محصور من بر مشستن تهنا اشاره غوده- بعد رد به حرمها كرده ر بم فراشات عزيز من اس وركمال سوس مجبورم که خبر بدے به مشم اعلام معلوم شا بوده باشد كم من ومكر يادش نيستير من ديجر وولت و عمارت بازنت وزير در الما قماسه عا دارم. من مج از افراد ناس فقروب بينهم لا كه طلاق نشارا پس بخوانم و شما له بخابرای درجه سه مجررام و

كس مسل واشتر بأشيد أختشار خاشيد وبعدروبلارو رده مے زیاید): صیف طلاق اینا را جاری کن م رُبُلُ رسُول طلاق بمد ما با حضور عَدْ كَيْن كر بمراه خود أورده بلا- ميخ اندى د يوں فوبان حرم ديدند كار غريب رو داده بسيار بخوت و اضطراب افتادند- بجمت عثم الملاع از چی نگی نفسیدند که این چه قضیه است - ایمکی حيران ما ندند ، بس از تمام شدن قرائيت طلاق بفراكيش شاه كاغذ عقبه أنها را خواجه سارك ياره كرد شان. ودو باره به نوبان حرم متوجد شده گفت، ا

اگر از شا بر کدام بغفره تناعبت رامنی شده

له اینی ایشاں را طلق نامریده که تنشیه عدّل مبنی گواه عادل و راستکار بوجبیتی کم ارکم ددگواه خردری باشندشه مینی بسب مانف نبودن اِنکیفیت عال سمه مقدمه و کیفیت هه منکاح نامه به عباس بسر محمدم مشوسری قبول کند از کو مارت برائے او صیف رنکاح را جاری فوایم حَرَمْنَا كُلُّ از لو راضي شدند كه منكومة شاه ا بلك شاه جوان و خيلے خوشكل بود. و وگر هم حرمها این امر را مثل شوخی و ظرانت یک چزے پندا شتند و مرگز بغل شال نمیرسید کرشاه عَيّاتُ وعيّاس بيسير محمد بيشود + آما از سيان ابنا دو نفر ولبر خوبرو کہ بخلاف رصائے خود شان بحرم خان شاه افتاده بودند در غائبت شرم و صلت است عض کردند :-

اول بندا است وعباس دوم خرال ۴

مركرون براسية مأكوارا شخوامد سامحت سرود آنها دختر کر جی بود- والنے کر جشان بشاہ يشكش فرساده بود فروات بهال عرف کے نوو بھ بواس آنت و ملیو سامیت خود را بالول زياد مراجعت لوطن خود كرميتًا ن به تفصيل على أو ما ور تمكر و ثعب

کہ باز بگر کا مندش۔ آما نمی دائم جہ واقع شد وش منو دند- او این دختر بجوان گری شوہر کروہ تا آخر عمر در کر جنان بسر برد و ولير ويكر وخر تاجرے از الل فرول اوده مزیه جوان خوش روی به داشته است. بجرت فوشكل ولالماك شاه اساب جيده از بدرش داغل عرم خاند شاه کرده او دند و کیفیت المذكور را دميل وصول به ار زو باك خود بنداشتر بخانه پدرش برکشت و بنامز د خورش رسده بنام سائر حرمها مخددوا به عناس بسر محد خوانده شد محاصر باشي امركرد كرسمه را بهال ساعت بردشته معود در سر کوم ششی قروین المعليني إدويكر ادرا نزويادشاه رواط خايند سم ازمر فسكه مقرره

مرتنا ندو خود بدر بار شاہی مراجعت شہا نا بدید ہے شود 4 اه واقع بود- دو ساعت ازظه گذشته يو بنه ظهر را ادا كروه نبشسند وسنه طوے كه مشت سفارش کر ده بود باید سال روز بدید دستگ فت مے ووخت کے تمام کند خُلْف وعدہ نشود 4 دونفر ار دو سالش پیش او نشسته به صحیت او کو ش سیدا دند- از گراستهٔ شهر شکانیت سکرد-كه مرد بان بسجارة فقر امسال اتكى از دست رفته برینان شده اند و در آن سال که از خشک سالی ي فريد ناز فرض من خام بدارسته ميني وعده شكف رنشود كله بنخود وسي اختيار شده اندا

بیدان گرد شل ابر لمند شده پوسف ملی سرش را بالا كرو- ديد كريك أساً ، اصلاً بنيالش نسيد كه اس اسات رخت در بر. کلاه جار گوشد بر سرد و پشت سرا نها زوه سرفدار برق وعكماك شاي - ومند عش خدمتان با كسا عميد سر يوشده بر سریکے۔ دست فراش ترک بدست عقب ا شا سرا خد اسب ترکمانی در یک زین براق جوام . بشت اسب و رفت مرضع به سرآل زده روار مديد سعنه اش بينته و دعا ما فئه زمر و محمه د ن فنه و بعد از اسها كلَّ باشي-ران فان مولانا جال الدين ومنجم باشي با علما مے كرام و سا دات عظام. و ساير اعيان و اشرات و منصب و یک وسته باده د یک دسته سواره وركمال شكوة و آرامي مے أمدند جنائك دم موكان له برق عم مین جهندی درمندی مله بزرگی و شوکت،

شراح رسدند آگی انتا دند د کُلُ ماشی ورأشاد يوسف الانقدرات قفنا شنك شخ علوش بهایون واقع گردو"، اما پوسف كال حرت از كنست بنجد ا وجود انكر ت در خکر ایتاده و ملاً باشی که این حم المديني سلم كرد من يعني اراده خدامت جارس خت سين من معربه معنيس

ز مرد مان منین ایر عى توانست إعتبار كنده جواب را آمده میگوند: "مخدوم من ملّ باشي إ من ور فيدا نكر ده! ولوان مفده ابد يا شاس سخنان را منتکم سنده به رونے ئے ہستم سراج فقیر- من ! واللہ نمی فہم حرکاتِ شا ركتم مات ومتحر مانده م- توقع ماكرات دارم كه كردن كدورمندي وكلي كولي اشد، سك اينجاكي از تسم كلم امتسعا وسے باشده

مشيم الشاتوقع جاكرا به امثال ما الم دیگر مناسب نیست ، شا فرآیش خسروانه را شانیت اید که فرمانش بکنید. ماید ده ایم و نه بنگ خورده ایم - نمگی تبديل وتغير نيست - امرو كل مالك إيران سلفت شاسلم است جناب منجم باشی به در بایر شابهی تشریف كه جلوس بها يول واقع سووربعدرو مله يعنى منارا زيبدكه شل بادشاه عكم كنيدشه يعنى موان كفتن

ندمتها علي ما ك فلعت شه اود دست گرفت قدم بیش مي را زين ع كني أوسعت يش خود را بحل په آ در ند چول و و شکاه به قرار سابق روایه دربا به شای

صغيراً وكبيراً دم بخره الده مشفول نظاره گرویدند. اطلاع از کیفیت کی در میرت او د ساوہ کر وند۔ کل باشی نعظیم به آطاق عارث گرفته با کمال woods the house سيد علو أطاق صف كشده به سینه ایتا دند- مُلّا باشی دُما نه مردو زور له خوردد كان سيم بخره ميني در سحد به سارک باد بگوئد" صدائے مبار رفت و از عمارتها کے ار الم خاد اد سرائے شاہی فتند بنابر ای علا

شعار شعرا كلَّاك لفاظی و پوچ چند نفر شاع ما ب به بهید کویدا گند کربرا قصائد غرا ونشا كرده ت جام. در شجاعت ب شاه خوبال بنود يد ا و شاه کا ایران لله عرس بعني روش شه تعربيت كرده سيده وتنتي شناس

چوں ایں اعمال بہ انجام رسید- مُلَّ باشی بمر مبارک با حیند نفر نواجہ ہائے دیگر وعظم بیگ پیش خدمت باشی با چند نفر پیش خدمت در جلو فراشائے جند در برون أطاق ما ثد مدد شاه در عالم حرت به فكر پیچیده شده از لمحرُ رُو به الله مبارك كروه برسيد شا لا سنندو أنا سارك جواب دادر ما طاكران تخلص خواجگان حرم من بزرگ اینا دانهامه تابعین وسان من اندة بعد رو بريش خد مشا

باشی بواب داد که ما نه کران کمین شا بیشخد متها من رئیبه و اینها مروس و تا بعان من بستند و یوسف یس آنها نیکه در بیرون ایشاده اند که بستند علیم بیگ شا می برون بروند- حود س هے بیٹم کر بائیر آ دم خوسیا با حن این فضہ چیت کی ہوں شاه عماس بو ده ممکن كراين قصير معلوم شا نشده با شده

آغا مبارک ہم کہ ہمیشہ بائیر پشت در ر أطاق اشاه عباس برائي اسجام خدم بوده باش از دفائع ويروز كنشته اطلاع احوالات بمئراركان مشور خیلے آدم صاف صادفی بود فکر کرد کہ در سدال قبل عالم خفيفت را ينان كرون جا ست - گذارش را از ابتدا تا انتها به وسه نقل نمود- يوسعت شاه باز يرسيديه ليس ت ؟، جواب داد كر بلياس كدائے ملبس كرويد معلوهم شيست كحا است دا

سلطنت تن در داده إقدام به كاير يا د شابي كرد ابتدأ اسد بمك فراش بانشي را إحضار نموه ملك الآن دوازده نفر فراش ممراه خود الدين منجم باشي د مولانا ج يرى يزندان ارك ع ردی- مع الی انجام فرمایش را بمن عرض میکنی المعراضي شده عنه الدام ويشقدي ليني أغا دكروة

اء بيش خدم ده اهم آشبيره با بر الم ألاق أدِّل و وهموار

یا د شابان گذشته و شامزاد گان نسل صفویه نقش بدوه دبوار اُطاق سِيمَى تَشَالُ بارشًا إِر نان قدیم ایران و دیو الے ما زندران که مرووسي نوشة است تصوير كرده ديويارا با دم و جنگ کنال نموده او دند- دادار أطاق بینجی صررت منگهائے راکہ ماین شاہ اسمبیل صفویه با سایرین اتفاق افتاده بود رقم زد کرده بیسر لمے راکہ دست کلیا بدختر یا تواضع سیا ونتر بائ را کر برائے پس بیال کرده بودند- و در سر اطاق رخت خواب حاصر بود. يرست شاه يح از أطا مّائ وم فاد را يرا نزاحت فوو مقرر فرموده از محاجه باشی پرسید که اطاق زمینت حرمها کدام است فواجه باللى عرض كرو كرال أطاق بالاني است. أمّا درش تفل است كليدش يش آقاحن صندوق ست و بفر ما أيش شاه بيش خدمت باشي بهال ساعت صندوق دار را ماضر کرده درب اطاق زمینت را باز کردند د به شاه نشان دادند اطاق بزرك از برطرف صندوست بمده شده درب صندو قها را بر داشتند زبور و زمنتها ئے عجب د غریب به شاه نشان دادند- از آن جمله شالهانتا اله زور فاد عده شاده بودند م سے ماکیز ایر ستی کی و کوشوار ا و عر باے جوا سر و کر دان مید باے جهار ده- وسنطى دواز ده و كو يكي مشت ساله براے سر کے از دختر ایک کل و دو توشواره یک انگشته و یک کردن مند و یک ومنت نیاس و کم شال رضایی و برک زنتر يك شال رضائي و يك دست لباس سواكرده له گوشواره- ريور كوش سيني جهك در سندي شده زيور كلوسك عمده سي وسطى درميان كه درمندمي بحفلي باشدهه سوا كر ده - زياده فرده وال

در کوچیهٔ دویمی قروی خابیهٔ قدیمی من- بزن ر سانی- میگو آر که از باست من اندیشه ندا باشند- فروا يسريك مرا سحضور من روان كند آقا مارک اشا را به دد نفر فراستس داده شند رفتند- آفتاب غروب کرده شاه بحسب تكليمت بيش خدست باشي به أطاق اقلى ود- ديد متمعدان باست طلاروسن سفره شابانكسرده شده است، اول گرفته ناز شاخم و خفتن را ادا کرد- بعد مر منفره ليشست- ينش فدمتها طعام المن رفكا الله مامر كر وند- شاه خورد - سير شد سفره را

ند نورد فلیال وادند کشد و این حا تراش باستی داخل د اشجام فرمایش شاه را عر<sup>ف</sup> شاه فرمود یه بسار نوب مرفعی برد، بعد آغا سارک برگشته رسانیدن اشیا را عرض نمود گفت تران و دونتر این شاه از شخف مرشول نهایت و حد کردند- از بایت سا اندنشا نداشتند- وسك ازس تفنيّه غير مترقب بسار دل خوشی و شادمی داشتند- از غایت نوش حالی شندسے رقصدند - شاہ ازطر دن زن و فرزند خاط جمع شد- از خواصر با سی و بیش ضرمت باشی یارو احالات سے پر سید اله حقد اله فرساده شده ساع مرسه كر اميد مصول آل فإشا

عت جار شد. برناست بنوابگاه فرامید ن وَ كُلْمِينَ قُراولها بسيار. مواقق قرايه سابق در سرما قرا ول بگذارند بعد به رفت خواب رفت نوابرد- بیش خدمت باشی و خواصر باشی بقام نوو رفتند فردائ آل روز برسف شاه به اطاق سلام تشرلین آورد- کُلَّا رمضان و قربان بیگ و میرزا جلیل و میرزا ذکی را از دوستانش بو دند و وثوق کامل در سرخصو بماك مخوَّل مود بالقب خاني- وزارت را اله تُموكّل شخصه كركاي بها وميرده مشده باستديكه ليني ديبرچيز جزوتي وكل شه حواله كرو

میوائے لفس کے راج کم تکند۔ قتل و گوش و د ماغ کردن و حیثم کندن احكام اعلم با انشاني كه ش دداغ

فر دار شده بعرض برسانند بوسف را بحضور خواست گفت که حكام ولايات اعلام مے كنيد از بند مال شال را بغا نسرند- رستوت مكسر ند-ر مانند که این لوع حرکت عاقبت باعث بربختی و بلاکت انها خوابد شد. کرر مشایده ره ه اند که سرکه پایس نوع رفتار دولت جمع کردا خرس خود را داده اند و یا بجمال بدینی و ذکت ارسده اند- در اران سركز دولتماسي اندامے دوام وشات کروہ

لرور كرور دولت جعفرخال دا مفاني كوري الليم خال فرا كو زلوكما رفت ؟ میرزا تلقی سرازی جه شد و یا د شایان ایران میش و تن دیدند که مرکس از صاحب صبها یول زیادی جمع کرده است بدوت نے میدانند مال رعیت و نوکر است رالر سام برده است أو را بنفاهم سوا خده كشده مرجد واشدة از وشنش مے گرند و خووش رامے کشند Ul- illi de miles o mili le فكام ولايات ما بسيار شيد است بانآلو بال شده است که در مندی بوتک یا شده

خوفے میده - واکنده و کلفت شده صاحب لاالوانها را گرفته فشارسه بدید أن نو نها رائے كنند- يصفى بيل جنت بميرند حُرِيام نيك نفس و به رو رشت حلالِ خود "فا شه در درج نود باتی د در نظر خلق معزز و فحرم و در پیش پا د شاه کرتم خوامن ز طفیل ایل مرفعا جا خص نمود- دو باره فرمود مبلغ بارج بمقدار معتدل تخفیف بدیند- و امرکود با را تعمر کنند و در منازل و مکانها

لازمه پلها د کار وانشرا یا بسازند- و در مر سے کرویا ٹود سنگ علما داخل شند و در این عكما يقدر كفاف وظينة قرار سله اینام سی ملتم معتی بدر مرده سله اینی سفله د سرکش دا عللان دائل د ملتك بانداده تناصب واكذار مرا دد فد - بيس قدر سر سک یہ جمار نقر از صلحا نا المالية والمالية بديوان بايول بنا سيد W. 7. 08.9 31 الن بينه طانان شابي را بهر على وجوه ير درجرات وصدفات ه

113 6 6 1 1 2 S. 6. 3 4 Some of Some CI Just د بوان در سر ولايت شحيل اشخاص امين و ئے وفر تعبین یافت در حوال برسند ورعاما مالكل رف أسوده حال بما نند - و برائ از دیاد مداخل سلطنت قرار گذارد شخار و بیگزاد کان و خان زادگان و شهزاد کا ا دات و سائر امنادن شر با ده کت و در دبات از برائے خ بینہ کار سازی خانبید۔ و م ال قشون و سایر ضدمتگاران اصلاً لا جنته وایم که آن را عشر نیز گرمینده

ا تا فير فيريا ا عدة بيخ و ترط و قرض وا دن میل شموده ارباب معطل میکذارند کی ماک و ال ایما شرط کنند یاس ۱۰ وشور ف کم د که ست کا سد شده ا شوداد و دالی گرفتن ب

یوں پوسٹ شاہ سیدانسٹ کر مسر آ ر تا بنتان بر بهان جرائي اسيان شابى يبلاق رفته بمرد مان قول و حوش ا ذبت زياده و حفائ ف انداره ميرسانيد و انها را ہے جا بید. مال و سنال شال را بغما سیکرو ہ المير توبخانه مراجب جميع توبيحيان ، ووناله براسي كدم آننا نسيداد به خربینه دار سیان پول یا و شاه راولهای قلط ا و داخل کرده مردم مے داد ہ بينار على قروين رشوت فوار بود-واردغه برك انجام كار فقرا در مقابل اغنه له حل دومل واطراف واكنات سكه سيم وزر تله ایرا و مرار این انفلاتر کی است محله اینی وقت د ایوال میکرد ید

قرر وا اليتي وا دك خدا باكوي بائ قروين را شاقيته لعيبرن صدر ملّ باشي ور زندان اركت از زردادم متصميا اوراب أم جتم او داده اند فيما أُهُ مُحصّه مركب شد- يوسم اتمر فرمود كه كوجه بإث قرون راكشادكن و ور میان کوچه مرجا چاہے ناسر است بوشا كرآ نينك وروند محفوظ باشنده وبرات اشاع عوض و دا د مروم و رسد کے منا قرار و فاعده الله ارک سرقلد کرسکوندیا دشاه با مشد و سرقلد که درد بی شهر با مشدیک داروی تبیه خانه وعيافظان تاه عمروشريك تك وفيتريك بيك هده آبند كان دروندكان به

لذارد و فرمود كه به فقرات فروين از انبار باو شابی گندم بد مبند. و مجلس مشورتی بریاکرده از مرد مان صاحب وقوت ومقنى إلى المرجم ه براسه آب آورون به شر لينكاش به عمل آورده ا محريراً بلحاظ بكذرا تند- درآن أوان بعض از طائفة فَيْ أَنَّا مُد ور خُرب خليج فارس ور محلَّه سكني رُّفت مال روز با از جانب آننا المجي باعمك وارد قروس شده که با دولت ایران برائے نجارت طرفین شروطے بہتہ سٹود۔ ایلیجی را یاعملہ اله انبارجع نبر بالكسرميني و دياسه غله وهره شه كاريز كننده از اد أه فنات باشد عد المفرضة بالحظار اودرا رند- عدة فالاندين بالسندك أدر رصل فرانسيسي د نندير باشده

بحضور يوسف شاه آوردند از نوازشات ن وحد و سرور عال ایا مرفض و در کمال ز جلوس يوسمت شاه كدش ن ایام فروزی و انساط و آوان اقبال رو داور ليكن ج فأئده بني لوع ار خوب دوام نے کند. مگر پدر ال بست کے کم و کسری بود

له باز خلات امر خدا را کر وند-داز بست رانده ابل قروین که سر روز مشقهاے آوم را آدم کشتن وار کشیدن . چشم در آور ون . و گوش و اع كرون مير فضب را شاشا شفو دند- اين يفيت برانما خيل غريب آمده اول كفشد يداست كه اين پاد شانو تازه بسيار رحيم ول و ت . بعد به علم و رحم أو محشاً وارد كروند والل وكت را بر سستى راست وهنده فن كمستن ارش مجني مردم كنده يوست دوريده فنديار أو ازكوشت مع عاشد كه قصابان باست فروض براويزندنك حبلاد عده المامراست محده علىم الطبيخ بحالم هم اعتراض دار دكروند الله ايني خصايل علم ورهم را به

و حل منودند. علاوه برأل باز مزار گونه عيور ز برائے یوسف شاہ بریدا کر دند . مختصر کلام در عيدام ابي قسم باد شاه صاحب رحم زندكان ن ور نمایت درج الل افزا مثایده أفتا د فرول این نیت مردم را استاط کردند فنبمت دانشه فرصت فوت بكردند بنحيال شورش طغیان افتا وند و بنه ودی در قن وین مشورش عظم بر یا شد اولین سبب سورش میر آخور معزول بود که در کوچه به خرینه دار کننه راست شده 16.12 Les Soly محوب بيني مروم درخي ياد شأة تازه ما جد ميكو نبيد مرزا جبيب كفت مردم باد شاه تازه دا خوش ندارند ت عمان درانگان کردند که عاده مدی لا ه

in La كرديم- يك نفر سراج ب 6 S 34 وديم- ووض فد الآن درمیان ولایت ..... أبرو ثداريم والتدكه فيحيو رسوائي دانتم دیگر؟

ماروال يود- حالاك شاه یک شراده خواہم کرو۔ بدائم- آخر آل ہم

زرنتن آنها خطي خوشحال شده سنوق حرب آنها راكوش داده نكل ا رضاست یا قر خان سر کروه سوا مردر سا بدار کے مود ب أقرضان بامن دوست لكانتهم أد را درس عمل با نور مان اتم تواید آمد- پیش از وقد یقین دارم کر این حرف براد رد - بروند در سام عام شاه برف

سده دروار منتم سله شقق كنم م

مر زنش ممدده الر اگر یاقر خان بای ام راضی فت او را لے گئے۔ چش بیگر یکی قدم راض کرده گفتش مگذارید کر دار معزو ( ررا ندم رائے آنیا را نیز یا سین از سیدگر فیدا مے سوند مر اله بروالداد عد فشرا كمر المروشورش مريا كنند كان و

آمادة غوغا كرد والمراجع الماء و داخل ئے تور نے ا، شاه تازه بگیارند شایی کشوده نشده آن را احاطه کردنده یاد له رفت عه مقرر كردنده

قرمود که در با را ما لا أنسه ا که از میل از شده تسلم و یا مائے باک شدن

رای دکتا را موقوف خانید-فایده نداد صلح و کدا را گذشت به جنگ و -135 16T منائق کر دند-الدارى كاشت وست بالمشيرو to Late os نم در کال روال گرو مد-مقائل طول کشید فریسا رحى شد عائده نفر از طونس الماك و كرويد- چون خلق نا شناس ميا ير مفتنين جمع آ ١٥ ملح وطاطفت دحرباني ته جنگ وجدل سه سردوط

ا د شاه فوالمان يوسم 16/10 1000 حگ مان 13% ئدہ (ہ ر

فانًا بعد ازآن و محر کے أو را در حائے نشا نین مرائے ناعی را غارت کردند د تانخا پر ما زار ریختند. و کاکین و کار دا ود و ارمني شنانتند- خابه بهد را داغون و تاراج کروند- انواع الواع شرارت و حرکت راره لعمل آور وند ا منالب غروب بنانه و منزل خود مراجعت نمود-شد. فرواسی آن روز روسا از أو روادً ارك شدند زمان ميرزا مخسن دزير ميرزا يحنى مشوفي چال الدین و منجم باشی را از جس پیراد

ور دند + گذارش را نقل کر دند - پرسیدند. لدام شامزاده را سزا دار تخت ينسد مولانا جمال الدين بخدا المجويد برميم امروز بيندم ماه است مر آخر گفت - امروز شائز ده روز از مشورش ہماں وم است آفت گذشته است - پیچ كوراند- ليه ا نا دیگر بکار کی خورند۔ و

الم الما الما الما نور مان میدانیم کی پشان آرم باز بارت خدم تذ أمدند به خامة كه شاه عباس برند مثل اول ما مک شخت و تاج گرد پد

حاقت این کواکسہ شاه ایران بنود-ایرانی أو را یاد شاه مصنوع نوده حيله كرده بودند بهيمي سادكي و كوا فوك اود-کواکب به ایل ایران تابیده شدند عیام، راکثار گذار و ند و یوسف ر چاری ادیے اعتنا

ا ما برائے کواکب رم افتاده بود که بانزده ار نخت المان المان المانات را یائین آ وروه مد بخت کنند - در آار وقت سلطنت ايران يوسف سراج لشنه أن كواكب أو را عائمن انداخته بدنجت سرگز بخیال کواکس فطور نیکرد که ایل ایما رده خوابند تا بسد و عوض يادننا له بردل ايشال مكنشت شه ييني دريب خوامهند داد ،

يدير وافيد لفدر، در لوع أنور معظر وس و اتفاق قلوب برائے اس مرائے میں ایا ہے کو تشکیل پذیر فتہ قلوب برا۔ UT of 26 ارا دت مفدر و معتر ندوضرائ نمال اراده خود الل رمكندك لين كل مجبوعي ت بیخ انع شره بهت سه گریا آن رس مرد دلفظ عربی ما

ديره و كرر شايره شده - وقاع - الشاب لله ور من قال و و مغز عالمي. زان در سياني بدال فود را که تو جان جمانی کرز ایاں بے نیب ا تر گوید که از نشکل له براميض است فوالي آكس كالفت بعني كيم وقش كفت

Khums— which means the one-fifth is a tax levied on the following items:-

- 1. On the booty taken in war.
- 2. On the metallic miner and minerals.
- 3. On the treasure found in a public land.
- 4. On sez-products like pearls and corals.
- 5. On the profits realized from merchandise,

The income thus derived by the Government is divided into six parts. Three of which are set apart for charitable purposes' known respectively as the portion of the Prophet, the portion of God, and the portion of the Imam. See Querry's Droit Mussulman Vol. 1. pp. 175—178.

P. 61. 1. 15. Add note on 'putting to death one of his own sons.' This was ill-fated but talented Prince Mirza Safi, known as Sam Mirza who was assassinated at the instigation of his father on account of his very great popularity.

P. 14. 1.16. Add this note on the Tables of Ulugh Beg.

Sultan Ulugh Beg, the grandson of Timur, was the founder of a large observatory at Samarquad where under his personal supervision were prepared the celebrated astronomical tables associated with his name in 1449 A. D. Vide Encyclopaedia. of Islam i. p. 499.

P. 14. I. 20. Delete one 'of.'

P. 22. l. 19. Add after silence " and suspense."

P. 25. l. 19. Ald 'two' before witnesses'

P. 28, l. 4. Add 'on foot' after ' forthwith.'

P. 29. l. II. Read 'this' for 'the' before junctive.

P. 29. l. 15. But 'parade and procession.'

P. 36. 1. 9. Read the first word as 'disappeared'

-P. 45. L. 11. Read 'the paralytic and the blind.'

P, 46 1.15. Add the following note on 'the fifths and dues of the Imam.'

## CORRIGENDA AND ADDENDA.

- P 1. 1. 7. Read A. D. 1594 for A. D. 1592 oirc. According to Tarikhi Alam Arai Abhaes' this year the Nawroz fell on the 17th Jamadi'us Sani 1002 A. H. = 10th March A. D. 1594. (Vide Journal Asiatique p. 444 of 1903).
  - P. 1. note 2. Read 'Lankuran' for 'Lanktan'.
- P. 6. 1. 4. Add this note on 'elect people';— By this the Persians are implied who belong to the shia faith.
- P. 6. 1. 6. Add this note on 'hosts of perdition, By this the Turks are meant who are Sunnis by erced.
- P. 7, 1, 15. Add this note on "not a drop of blood" Literally 'even the nose of a single soldier .....did not bleed.'
  - P. O. l. 14. Read 'holy' for 'nine.'
- P. 11 l. 19. Add after 'why' the words 'by reason of his wicked nature.'
- P. 12. l. 4. Read ' catastrophe' for 'catatrophe.'

It never occurred to the stars that the people of Iran would trick them by such a stratagein, and that a mock king instead of the real one would succumb to their blow.

The astrologer declares, "Man proposes but God disposes." If members of the human race taken individually can serve as the instrument of Divine decrees, then surely, their united body must be possessed of a will, such as would be capable of bringing to pass every kind of momentons affairs. In every age, whenever a co-alition of souls, and union of hearts have been brought into being the organisation has appeared in the form of a Determined and Personified will. This fact has been repeatedly observed, and does not stand in need of demonstration. How well has a poet put it:—

Thou art the Min I of Universe, so thou art a part of it, Know thyself, for thou art the life of the world. The astrologer, devoid of all faith as he is Pronounces the events as effects of stellar combinations. View these as effects proceeding from God in all cases And thus overstep not the limits of thy power.

## Author's Epilogue.

I am amazed at the stupidity of these heavenly bodies, so deceived as they were by the people of Iran, that they knew not that Yusuf. Sarraj was not really Shah, but only a mock king set up to dupe them. Such simplicity and credulity as allowed the stars to be hoodwinked by the Persians was very wonderful. Strange too, that they should cling to Shah 'Abbas, consign to his doom poor innocent Yusuf, the saddler, and thereafter for forty years behold with indifference the ccuelty and tyranny of the former. Amongst the least conspicuous examples of the ruthlessness of Shah ' Abbas were his putting to death one of his own son sons, and putting out the eves of two others. Nor had he any other son, so a grandson became heir to his throne. However, there is no reason to blame stars which had no enmity towards Shah 'Abbas. It had become incumbent on them that fifteen days after the Nawroz they should depose an individual from the throne of Persia, and cause his ruin. Yusuf Sarraj was at that time seated on the throne of Persia; accordingly the stars brought to pass his fall and doom.

all beardless and blind, some having been rendered so by Shah Isma'il the second, some by Shah 'Abbas himself; they are no longer eligible, and would not serve our purpose. Shah 'Abbas is still our king."

The Mister of the Horse replied: "We are well pleased with his kingly rule, and it went very happily with all of us during his time, but what good is that? Since he has about the throne and crown, and disappered from our sight, what can we do? Moreover, we know not where he is."

Our master laughed and said: "There was a reason for his abdication; Io! that reason no longer exists. We ourselves know his place of concealment. We shall go fetch him, and escort him to his own palace."

All arose and proceeded to the house in which Shah 'Abbas lay concealed, and bringing him forth conveyed him to the royal palace. He resumed his former position as Lord of the throne and crown, and matters settled down into the old course, as if nothing had happened,

was produced by the first of the William Color

and ransacked and plundered all their houses, committing all sorts of outrages and excesses. The sun set. The tumult and pillage ceased, and everyone returned to his abode.

The next morning the leaders of the insurrection set out for the citadel, and having released from the prison Sirdar Zaman Kaan, Mirza Muhsio the Wazir, Mirza Yahya the Mussawii, our master Jamal-ud-dia, and the Manajjim Bashi, related to them what had happened, and inquired: "Now which prince of the Safawi family do you consider most eligible for the throne and crown?" Our master Jamal-ud-din said: "In God's name, tell me what day of the month is this?" The Master of the Horse replied: To day is the sixteenth day after the festival of Nawruz." Our master, manifesting his delight, said: "Be no longer grieved; the \_ sumult has occurred to the very day; it is clear the catastrophe is over. No one of the Safawi princes is fitted for the managery; they are

issuing from the city and joining the ranks of the insurgents, adding to their numbers and strength. On this account the adherents of Yusuf Shah suffered defeat, and each one withdrew himself as best he could from the fray to save his own life. The insurgents, making a rush, broke in the gate of the Shah's palace and en\_ tored it, but however they searched for Yuanf Shab they found him not. He had disappeared. and no trace of him was to be discovered. Some said that, during the fight, he had gone amonost his lovel adherents, encouraging them by his presence is the frav. and bad been killed in the walke: others that he had concealed himself and escaped by flight. The casential point is that his body was not found amongst the slain. Howbeit no one thereafter pointed him out anywhore.

The insurgents plundered the roval palace, and thence, surging into the bezaar, looted the shops and caravausarais; from thence they harried to the quarter of the Jews and Armenians.

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The residue was a state that they are the state of the second of the or

that he had, at the outset of his reign, taken the precaution to throw them all into prison. But the door of ruin opened from another quarter.

At this juncture the well-wishers of Yusuf Shah, being apprised, armed themselves and hurried, minute by minute, in large numbers towards the value, and confronting the insurgents began to reason with them, and to exhort them to desist from these, proceedings, but to no avail. The matter passing beyond the stage of negotiation and conciliation, hostilities and fighting commenced, in the melee which ensued both sides were reckless of their lives. From bullets they passed to swords and daggers, and falling on each other, blood flowed like water. After three hours and a half of fierce fighting nearly six thousand men of both sides were killed and wounded. At length the party of Yusuf Shah showed symptoms of exhaustion and defeat; for the ungrateful populace kept The conspirators squarte, and each sets about the accomplishment of this purpose, and they very soon succeeded in their object, as in the course of three or four days all those selected were informed, and, all being disposed for insurrection and ready for the fray, it was settled that they should surround the royal palace on Saturday morning, and, entering the inner apartments, cost Yusuf Shah down from the throne and put him to death; after which they would appoint a new king for themselves from the Safawi family.

On the morning of the appointed day, before the gate of the royal palace was opened, a large number of cavalry and infantry, in complete array surrounded it on all sides. Yusuf Shah, being informed of the state of affairs, gave orders that the gates should not be opened. He had, indeed, expected such i equitable actions from the former Maila Bashi, Sirdar Zaman Khan, the late Wazir, and Mustawfi, the aunajjim Pashi, and our master Jamal-ad-din, who were powerful persons and openly hostile to him. It was for this recount

The Commandant of Artillery: "Bagir Khan is my particular friend, and I pledge myself to secure his co-operation with us in this undertaking, I shall say to him: 'The mishap which has befallen us in the days of the reign of this unbelieving Yusuf Shah will eventually fall on your head also. You had better provide against it before-hand.' I am certain this language will be effectual with him, for yestercay, at the jublic levee, the Shah was angry with him, and rebuked him, because he drank wine and went drunk to the mosque for prayers. If Bagic Khan agrees to join in this enterprise, Farai Khan. commander of the infantry, will also consent. for he is the cousin and sen-in-law of lagir Khan, and never does anything in opposition to bim. But do you two get up and go to the late mayor of Qazwin, and, having obtained his concurrence, engage him to seek the deposed Daroghan! and the Kadkhuda to talk the matter over with them, and gain them over also"

<sup>1</sup> Daroghah-Town or Police Magistints and Head of the City Police

"Abbas, what is there to prevent our easting this accurred freethinker (who they say, too is a Pythagorean) down from the throne, and putting an end to him? Afterwards we can place on the throne a prince of the Safawi family, who will, at all events, be fitted for throne and crown by reason of his neble origin."

The Pressurer: "You say well. I shall cooperate with you in this respect, but we are only two individuals, and what can we effect? Let us go to the Commandant of Artillery and ascertain his views; be, too, like ourselves is one of those deposed from office."

The two repair to the house of the Commandant of Artillery, who, greatly pleased at their visit, listens most eagerly to their communication, and fully agrees with them regarding an insurrection, but says that this affair cannot be carried into execution without the concurrence of Baqir Khan, commander of the Chagin cavalry.

want to know, what do the people sav about our new king?" Mirza Habib replied: "The people do not like the new king; they are having a bitter time of it; they have come to the conclusion that he is imbecies and incompetent."

The Master of the Horse: "By Allah! Mirza Habib, the people have more sense than ourselves, they say truly. In God's name! what folly is this we have committeed, to have brought forward a low saddler, and made him our king? We have drawn trouble on our own heads. In return for our services he has deprived us of our posts. Now we are no more esteemed in the land than the street dogs. By Allah! nothing could be more ignominious than what we have done."

The Treamer: "May, we made him king by Shah 'Abbas' command: what choice had we then?"

The Master of the Horse: "True, but Shah Abbas was then king, and his orders were binding on us. But now that there is no Shah

had come to a strange pass indeed. At first they said: "Undoubtedly this new king is very clement and forbearing?" Afterwards they took to criticizing his mildness and humanity, and attributed this conduct to an indolent disposition and weakness of character. Furthermore, they discovered a thousand divers faults in Yusuf Shab, the upshot of their talk being that life under the rule of a soft-hearted king like this seemed insufferably tedious.

The deposed officials guided the current of popular opinion into this channel, and, taking advantage of the favourable opportunity they saw, harboured designs of turnult and rebellion, and serious disturbances soon broke out in Qazwin.

The originator of these disturbances, in the first instance, was the dismissed Master of the Horse, who, having met the late Treasurer in the street, joined him in his walk and said: - For Goo's sake, Mirza Habib, tell me, for I

I Burd-bar in the original.

A week had elapsed from the accession of Ynsuf Shab, and every day the people had been shown good deeds fraught with justice, and the signs of every kind of well-being were apparent. These were the haloyon days of prosperity and gladness in Iran; an era of happiness and good fortune had dawned But "cui bon?" For the human race the day of happiness is ever transient. What, haply, was lacking or amiss to our ther Adam and our mother Eve in Eden that they should have disobeyed God's commands and been driven forth from Paradize? Such is

The inhabitants of Qazwin, no longer seeing rantilated portions of men's bodies I hanging at the fort-gate every day, nor beholding the wonted spectacle of the executioner putting men to death, ribbeting them, gouging out their eyes, and outling off their ears and noses, thought matters I Mushangah-ha-i-adam—The term is not found in dictionies, but is derived from the Ar. shaqq "to split," "rive," "rip open," or "aunder" Shaqqah means a side of butcher's

was formed of men of experience and experts in water-works to conferred consult regarding as water supply for Qazwin, and ordered to sulmit a written report of their proceedings and recommendations.

At that period, some of the people of Holland occupied a place in the vicinity of the Pereian Gulf, and during these days an envey from them with his suite arrived at Quanto, with a view to concluding a commercial treaty with the Government of Persia. The envoy and mismits were introduced into the presence of Yusuf Shah, and were charmed and delighted by his wisdom, sagacity, statesmanship, and well-times courtesies. After fully attaining the object of their mission, the envoy and suite were dismissed with presents, and returned entirely satisfied.

1 The Duton as well as English and French had established factories at this time at Gombroom, at the entrance of the Persian Gulf. In the year 1622, when the English aided the Persians drive the Fortuguese from the adjacent isian i of Ormuz, the Shah ordered Gombroom to be named in future Bunder Abban, the name it has since borne.

- (4) That the Mayor I of Kazwin was a receiver of bribes;
- (5) That the Superintendent of Police was in the labit of shelving cases preferred by the poor against the rich;
- (6) That the nonicipal efficers neglected the streets of Qazwin,

reputable and verthy persons in their steed.

Akhwand famed, the Mulla Feshi having heard from the Jailor in the prison of the citadel that his post had been given to his rival Mulla Ramazan, died of vexation on the spot.

Yusuf Shah also gave orders that the streets of Qazwin should be widened, and that, for the safety of wayfarers, all open wells in the streets should be covered in. Arrangements were made for hearing and inquiring into petitions, and it was ordered that wheat should be supplied to the poor from the royal granaries. A committee

1 Mayor-Beglerbegi, a Turki term primarily meaning chief, of chiefs.

and sold. The existing laws and conditions of pecuniary transactions were to be abrogated, in order that monied people should not be tempted by the laws customary and in force to receive piedges and grant loans on them, in view to necessitous persons becoming desperate and destitute, and then selling up the property placed in pawn at low prices, in hopes of the persons requiring advances being unable to redeem their property.

## As Yusuf Shah knew -

- (1) That the Master of the Horse was in the habit of going to the uplands 1 in the summer on pretence of pasturing the royal stud, and committed great oppression on the people of those districts, harrying them and seizing their property and flocks;
  - (2) That the Commandant of the Artillery drew the whole of the pay of the artillerymen, and did not pay a dinar<sup>3</sup> to any of them;
  - (3) That the Treasurer mixed false money with the Imperial colunge, and issued the same to the public;

I Yelaq -- The coal summer mountain resorts of the nomad tribes. The winter quarters are termed qishlaq.

<sup>2</sup> Diner... A nominal value equal to one-thousandth part of a size  $\alpha$ .

of State, or the attendants of the royal court. No one was to seek office by weans of presents, but to consider good services, loyalty, and devotion as the passport to the realization of such ambitions. The Government revenues of every province were to be handed over to trustworthy persons, there to remain to the credit of the treasury, and the Government expenditure, being apportioned in accordance with the secount books, should, r the proper time, be appr priated to that district, and the people entirely relieved from any further demands on account of expenditure. Further, he ordained, with a view to increase the State revenue, that the merchants, gentry, nobles, and princes, as also the literati and Seyvids, and all class s of the population, should contribute one-tenth of their incomes in the towns. and one-twentieth in the agricultural districts. The pay of the soldiery and other Government servants was not to be withheld, such a course being injurious to the State, but was invariably to be paid without any delay from the provincial treasuries The sum of five shahis was to be paid to the treasury from the price of all property bought 1 Shabi-One-twentieth of giran.

pressors. He took the management of the courts . of justice, which constitute the mainstay of the State, out of the hands of the 'Ulema, and entrusted it to officials of integrity, so that the people should, as regards their law-suits; consider themselves independent of the Ulema, who were only to be so far referred to as not to be altogether excluded from the administration. Lists of the charities necessary in each district were to be submitted to four upright persons, and the poor of the province relieved in accordance with these lists, the accounts being submitted to the royal court, so that none should be excluded from charitable relief. He also ordered that the "fifths" and dues of the Imama should no longer be paid, in order that the descendants of the Prophet (blessings on him and peace! should be saved from the disgrace of begging, and earn their livelihood, like other people, by plying their In this matter, some eminent men of trades. learning showed Yusuf Shah decisions which they extracted from books of the law. Notifications were also sent to the provinces to the effect that in future no one should presume to offer presents or spread reception carpets for the Shah, the ministers L. See Corrigenda and Addenda at the end.

After making these instructions clear to them, he dismissed the emissaries. He then repeated his commands that the taxation and levy of duties should be reduced to a moderate smount, that the roads should everywhere be repaired. and the requisite bridges and caravanserais built for each stage, that hospitals should be established in every province, and schools opened, that water should be brought to places devoid of it, that it should be considered an incumbent duty to aid and succour widows and orphans, the blind and the paralytic; also, that in the various provinces it should not be permitted to every goodfor-nothing, self-opinionated person to enter himself on the roll of the 'Ulema, but in each particular case the sanction of the Mulla Bashi must be obtained, and in no place was the class of the 'Ulema to be allowed to be in excess of wha would suffice for the requirements of the poput lation. BHe also granted fixed allowances fromthe public treasury for all the 'Ulema sufficient for their support, to the end that, being in receipt of Government grants, they should become wellaffected to the State and cease to denounce the Gevernment efficials and royal servants as op-

Damehani? Whither have the flocks, the retinues of Salim Khan Qaraguzlu betaken themselves? What has become of the possessions of Mirza Tagi Shirazi? Whenever the monarchs of Iran have perceived that any person of bigh degree has amassed great wealth, it has been confiscated by the Government. They know it is the property of subjects and dependants, wrested from them by plander or in bribes, so they forthwith call that person to account on some pretext, and, stripping him of all he possesses, either put him to death or east him into misery and destitution. This phase of the Governors of our provinces closely resembles that of leeches which have become awollen from sucking blood; their owner gives them a squeeze, when they vomit all that blood; some die in this way, and some live on in a weak and languid state. If, on the other hand, the Governors be virtuous and content with their lawful fortunes, they will ever retain their rank, be exalted and reverenced in the sight of the people, and honoured by the king, so that they will increase in dignity day by day."

to punishment without being first tried in the religious courts, and that no person was to be mulcted from mere personal caprice. Sentences of death, the mutilation of ears and noses, and putting out of eyes were to be discontinued. Furthermore, trustworthy emissaries were selected to go and ascertain the condition of the various provinces and the needs of the people, and report thereon. Yusuf Shah suramoned these emissaries to his presence and addressed them as follows: "Tell the Governors of the provinces from me to fear God, and pass no unjust sentences, to refrain from harassing the people or plundering their property, to accept no bribes, and to rest assured that actions of that sort will, in the long run, lead to misfortune and end in their ruin. They have over and over seen that those who have accumulated wealth by such conduct have eventually perished, or else have encountered utter misfortune, disgrace, and destitution. When possessions have been amassed by such methods in Iran, they have never remained permanently in any family. Where are now the crores upon crores of wealth of Ja'afar Khan 1 Jasus lit, Sples.

arose and proceeded to the sleeping apartment, and they laid out his sleeping gear. He ordered the Head Valet to enjoin the officers of the guard to post sentinels everywhere, according to the previous practice. Then he got into his bed and went to sleep, and the Chief Bunuch and Valet went to their own apartments,

The following morning Yusuf Shah repaired to the levee room and sent for Mulla Ramazan, Qurban Beg, Mirza Jalil, and Mirza Zaki, persons he counted amongst his friends, and in whom he had perfect confidence in every respect He conferred the post of Mulla Bashi on Mulla Ramazan and the Sirdarship on Qurban Beg, with the title of Khan; the office of Wazir he entrusted to Mirza Jalil, and appointed Mirza Zaki to the rank of "Mustawfi," and abolished the post of Chief Astrologer altogether, as he con sidered that function derrimentary rather than advantageous to the State and Religion.

The Shab directed that despatches should be sent to the Governors of all provinces, containing stringent orders to the effect that in future no Muslim was on any account to be subjected

turned to the first room, found golden candlesticks lighted up, and a princely repast spread out. Having first performed ablution, and said the evening and bed-time prayers, he sat down to table, and the servants presented various kinds of dishes. The Shah ate his fill, and they cleared the table. Then they brought ewer and basin, and the Shah washed his hands. They brought coffee, which he drank, and a "Qaliyan," I which he smoked. Thereupon the Farrash Bashi entered and reported having carried out his orders. The Shah said: "Very well, you can go." After that Agha Mubarak returned to report the delivery of the things, and said: "The wife and daughters of the Shab were highly delighted with the presents sent them. They had no anxiety about you; on the contrary, they were so very pleased and joyful at this unlooked. for event that they jumped and danced in their exceeding delight," So the Shah's mind was at esse regarding his wife and children. He continued to question the Chief Eunuch and Head Valet regarding the particulars of the surroundings, until it was the hour of four, when ho

l Qaliyan—The Persian water-pipe. 2 da four house after sugget

It was a large room with boxes ranged on every side. Opening the lids of these, they showed the Shah some wonderful and rare jewellery and rich ornaments; amongst them were Kashmir shawls of great value, beautiful ladies' dresses, rich silken robes, brooches, earrings and fingerrings of diamonds, and necklaces of choice pearls.

Yusuf Shah had three daughters, the eldest fourteen, the middle one twelve, and the youngest eight years old; he had also two sons, six and four years of age. He selected for each of his daughters a b ooch, two ear-rings a ring, a nocklace, a dress, and a shawl head dress; for his wife he chose a shawl head-dress and suit of apparels. Giving these to the Head E much he said to him: "Take these to my old house, in the second street of Qazwin, and deliver them to my wife, and tell her not to be at all uneasy about me, and send my sous to me here to-morrow." Agha Mubarak gave the articles to two farrashes, who went off with them. The sun set. The Shah having, at the instance of the Chief Valet, reof the third room were depicted the likenesses of the Persian line of monarchs. On the walls of the fourth room they had painted pictures of the ancient warrious of Iran, and the Divs of Mazanderan of whom Firdawsi wrote; these were depicted with horns and tails, and engaged in combat. The walls of the fifth room bore illustrations of the wars between Shah Isma'il and his rivals. On the walls of the seraglo apartment they had painted pictures of youths politely offering flower bouquets to maidens, and maidens handing gobless to youths. Every chamber was povided with sleeping gear.

Yusuf Shah, having chosen one of the rooms of the seraglio for his own chamber of repose, asked the Chief Eunuch: "Which is the ladies' ornament room?" The Chief Eunuch replied: "That is an upper room, but the door is locked, and the key is with Agha Hasan, the box-keeper." At the Shah's command a valet at once summoned the Box-keeper, and they opened the fnery strong-room and aboved it to the Shah.

and report to me the execution of these orders"

Asad Bog bows and sets out.

the next summoned 'Azim Beg, the head valot, and says: "See that they prepare the evening meal for me, for I have eaten nothing to-dry." The Chief Valet represents: "I have already given directions, and the cooks are engaged in preparing the repast." The Shah said: "Then do you and the Chief Eunuch come and show me the various rooms and ladies' apartments, one by one, and point out which is my own retiring room."

The Head Valet and Chief Ennuch preceded the Shah, and showed each chamber of the "anderun." The floor of the first room was covered with curpets of various patterns and the walls and ceiling embellished with paintings of flowers and plants and rare birds. The second room also was carpeted in like manner, and on its walls were painted portraits of former kings and princes of the Safawi dynasty. On the walls

world-sovereign, he related the whole of the circumstances from beginning to end, to Yusuf Shah The latter further inquired: "Then where is Shah. 'Abbas?" The reply was: "He has disappeared, disguised in the attire of a mendicant, and his whereabouts are unknown."

Yusuf Shah was a man of sense, who had never felt any fears on account of the stars, but this mysterious elevation filled his heart with terror and apprehension. But notwithstanding all such feelings, he saw no possibility of escape by declining the sovereignty, so, verforce, he applied himself to the discharge of the affairs of the State, and the exercise of the royal functions. To begin with, he sent for Asad Beg the Farrash Bashi, and give him the following orders: "You will at once take with you twelve farrashes and go and arrest Akhwand Samad the Mulla Bashi, Sirdar Zaman Khan, Mirza Hasan the Wazir, Mirza Yahya the Mustawfi, Badr-ud-din the Munejjim Bashi, and our Master Jamal-ud-dir.; you will take them and lodge them in the prison of the citadel, and return

and these are my subordinates." Yusuf Shah next inquired: "Then who are those standing outside?" 'Azim Seg replied: "Those are the ferrashes, who are always ready as your beck and call." Yusuf Shah said: "Go outside, all of you; Agha Mubarak, let all your subordintes go out, and remain yourself." All pisappeared. Yusuf Shah, summoning Agha . Maparak to approach, said to him: "I perceive ... from your countenance that you must be a good man. I adjure you by God to tell me what ! is the origin of this adventure. As you have always been an inmate of Shah 'Abbas' anderun! it is impossible that you can be ignorant of this matter." Now Agha Mubarak, obliged to be constantly at the door of Shah 'Abbas' apartment ready to carry out his behests, was fully acquainted with the events of the preceding day, and knew all about the consultations which had taken place. He was, in truth, a very ingenious, truthful man, and considering that it would be wrong to concel the truth from the 1 Amieran ... Inner apartments, penertratia and seraglio,

"Though our Yusuf be not a king of fair ones Yet he has become Shah of the kingdom of Iran."

When these proceedings had terminated, the Mulla Bashi intimated to the people that they could depart, and all went out of the royal levee hall, leaving only Yusuf Shah seated on the throne, Agha Mubarak with a few other ennuchs. Azim Beg, chief valet, with some valeta before him, and some farrashes outside the room. Yusuf Shah was lost in am-zement, and after a moment turned his face to Agha Mubarak and inquired who be was. 'Agha Mubarak replied: "We are the faithful enough servants. the chief of them, and these are my subordinates who obey my commands" Then turning to the valets, he asked: "Who are ye?" 'Azim Beg, the head valet, replied: "Your humble servants, the 'Pishkhidmets.' I am the chief of them,

<sup>1</sup> Pish-khid met—Body-servant, valet de chambre, and tableservant.

and said, "give voice to your felicitations"; whereupon a shout of congratulation went up to the heavens. The palace walts re-echoed the sound of the acclamations, and trumpets and kettle-drums sounded joyously. At the same moment a royal salute, fired from the palace, made the beavens ring, and at this signal a salute of one hundred and ten rounds was fired from guns of the fort outside the city. though, since the times of Ba'adi and Hallz. the poetic art had greatly declined in Persia, and the verses of the poets were mostly meaning less, mere verbosity and trash, 1 still, on that same occasion, some accomplished poets, gifted with the art of improvization, were found to celebrate in fine sonners the auspicious accession of Yusuf Barraj, comparing him with Solomon for wisdom. with Hatim Tai for gone osity, with Rustam for courage. After glanfying his power and likening it to Destiny and Fate, they passed out of sight. The wits of Qazwin found the date of his accession in the following words:

I Puch in the original,

before. As they marched along, the round of 'clear the way' 'clear the way' raised in the streets by the attendants made the welkin ring. The whole population of Qazwin, male and female, great and small, came to the windows and thronged the roof-tops to gaze, all from ignorance of the state of the case, being in wonderment. At the gate of the royal palace the ferrashes dismounted Younf Sarrai, and the Mulla Bushi and Sirdar Zaman Khan, taking hold of his arms, conducted him with the utmost respect into an apartment of the palace, and seated him on the royal throne. The " Pillars of the State," the 'Ulema, the lords, nobles, and high officials, forming in ranks in front of the throne-room, stood with their hands on their breasts. The Mulla Bashi, having recited a prayer, placed the regal crown on the head of Yasaf Sarraj, then girt his waist with jewelled belt, bound on his arms armlets of precious stones, and placed in his hands a mace studded with diamonds. Then, having recited another prayer, be turned his face to the people able, and the issue of orders. We are neither mad nor intoxicated, but all of us are in our sound and perfect sense; but the decrees of the Lord Creator are not to be charged. This day all the empire of Iran and the severagety thereof are entrusted to you. In received with the words of the Munajjim. Pesti, very charte to come to the royal palace that your empirious enthronement may: take place." Then, turning to the valets: "Bring the royal robe, and after the eyensure of the universe in them."

The velete come terminal bearing a bundle containing a regal draw, water the shop, and place the bundle on the ground. They then proceed to divest Kund Berraj of his old garments and attime him is countrabes. As apposition was unavailing, Travel Brownj reduced himself whilst these argument people carried out their wishes. When they had finished dressing him the Mir Akmer let any come with jewelled trappings, on which have anythed for the royal prime and they all not one for the royal prime with the same procession and in the same order as

eyes for certain, and knew the Mulla Bashi who had spoken there words to be reckoned one of the men of Persia, still the affair was so hilan extraordinary and inexplicable that be was in nowise able to realize it. Obliged to return an answer, he at length spoke as follows: "My lord Mulla Bashi! sesteem you one of the solid men of Iran, and I know not whether (God forbid!) you have become insane or partaken of 'bang'1 that you address words of this sort to me. I am a poor saddler-boy. What have I to do with throne or crown? I know not, by Allah? to what to attribute your proceedings. I am amazed and dumbfounded, and humbly heg you will leave your servant in peace."

Sirdar Zaman Khan then replied: "To-day you have become the cynosure of the world; we, too, are your slaves and as the dogs of your threshold, and submissive and suppliant expressions to the like of us are no longer befitting. For you lordly command is more suit-

<sup>1</sup> Bang—An intexicating decection from powdered hempleaves. Also called hashish, whence "hashishin," an epithet applied to the followers of the old man of the monatain, which so me consider the origin of the English word assessing.

breast-plates sutded with pearls, and emerald ornaments hung round their necks. Next came the Mulla Bashi, Sirdar Zamau Khan, the Wazir, the Mustawfi, our master Jamal-ud-din, the Munajjim Bashi with the honourable Ulemas, the great lords and dignitaries, the nobles, the high officials, followed by a body of infantry. A detachment of cavalry in full array brought up the rear at leisurely pace.

As seen as they arrived opposite Yusuf Sarraj's shop all came to a halt, and the Mulla Bashi and the Sirdar came forward and bowed to Yusuf, who stood up and made obeisance in great astonishment. The Mulla Bashi then addressed him, saying: "Master Yusuf, by the gracious decree of fate, you are to-day King of Iran. Shah 'Abbas has now vacated the royal throne. Vouchsafe to confer on us honour and good fortune by coming to the Royal Hall of Audience, that your auspicious enthronement may there be accomplished."

But Yusuf Sarraj, ignorant as he was of the circumstances, was unterly astounded, and although he saw all the "Sillars of the State" before his

and distress. For that year war one of drought, and in must of the fideless of Q z via no rain had fallen, so that entitiation was impossible, and this had decembered distress. Yusuf's words were: "I am astonished as this Government, which is able, in a thousand ways, to bring water into Qazwia, but is so stoeped in neglect that it does not give to slightest consideration to this work, headless align of the condition of the people and the embalishment of its appeal."

At the juncture a cloud of dust cross from the west of the Maidan, and X and identify needle in hand, raised his head and perceived that a large crowd was coming up, but it never occurred to his mind that this processing and parade were; on bis account. First amme weekee pursuivants in their liveries, wearing four corner d hats; after them twelve saturdard bacters outlying the royal banners; then came a band or values with bandles on their heads, as in ball of formula carrieds. Behind them came has a discount discount of the with Turkoman led-houses through a maintain the war

1 Mir Akhar - Superintedent of the royal stables

The marriage contracts of all the other ladies thaving been received as between them and plain Abbas, son of Mohammad, the Shah directed the Chief Blanch to take them all forthwith to a house that had been prepared for them at the entrance of the sixth street of Qazwin, and, leaving them there, to return himself to the royal palace. Thereupon Abbas, son of Mohammad, issuing forth from the Harem, went on his way and a vanished out of sight.

The shop of Yasar, the maddler, was situated to the east of the Madra (ploin) of the Shah's mosquest. At two o'slock in the afternoon Yasuf, after duly particular, the afternoon prayers, was sitting employed in properties a feading helter which a customer had or involved to delivery that day, wishing to finish it so as not to break his promise. Two of his friends where sitting in front of him, listening to his concerns, then who was deploying the dearness provailing in the rown, and officining that the hapless pass were this year in great straits

In This morphe, which is one of the best in Persia, was begun by Shah Esarch and completed during the reign of Shah Tanmasp. A betasiful avonue connects it with the palace. Vide Chardin Forgav i. 313.

Both were instantly dismissed. One of them was a Georgian girl whom the Governor of Georgia had sent as a present to the Shah. The very next day she set out with her cousin, taking with her all her jewellery and wearing apparel and a large sum of money, and returned to her native land. In Georgia her story was disbelieved; it was thought she had fled, and it was in contemplation to send her back to Persia. I know not what occurred to cause her case to be forgotten, but this girl eventually married a Georgian youth, and passed the remainder of her life in Georgia.

The other harri-ravisher was the daughter of a merchant of Qazwin. She had been betrothed to a good-looking youth, but the Shah's agents had laid hands on her on account of her beauty and having exacted choice goods from her father had introduced her into the royal Harem. Perceiving, in the position of affairs described, the means of attaining her own desire, she returned to her father's house and was united to her betrothed.

deeds of divorcement had been read, Khwaja Mubarak tore up the marriage contracts by order of the Shah, who, turning again to the ladies of the Harem, said: "If any of you, content to endure poverty with resignation, will accept me, 'Abbas, the son of Mohammad, for husband, I will renew the contract of marriage with her."

Nearly all the ladies agreed to re-espouse the Shah, for he was young and very handsome, and, moreover, the ladies thought it was merely a matter of jest and pleasantry, and did not for a moment believe that Shah 'Abbas could become plain 'Abbas, son of Mohammad, But amongst them were two fair charmers who had entered the Shah's Harem against their will. These two made the following appeal, very bashfully and in a low voice: "We have regarded the high honour of being wedded to the Shah as good fortune, and have derived the pleasure from our high position, but now that we are to be debarred from this enjoyment, it will never suit us to espouse 'Abbas, the son of Mohammad."

from doing so, and checked, their merriment. Thereupon the Shah commands the Head Eunuch: "Bring Malla Rasul and two of his associates," The Mulles, who were already in attendance outside, entered the presence, and the Shah signed to them to be spated, Then turning to the ladies he says: "My dear couch-fellows, Lam, extremely sorry to announce to you that I am no longer king of Iran, no longer the possessor of wealth and palaces, or able to maintain you delegantly dressed and bodight, in luxurious apartments. I am now one of the rank and file of the poople, poor and deminate Meads must I read your divorces, and set you all at liberty to choose whomen war you may feel inclined for." Then sacring to Mulla Rusul: " Proceed to carry into effect the formal divortion of of these ladies." Mulls Burd such the form of divorce of them; all, it prace go of the windows to had brought with him. When the fair ladies of the Harem. saw what a strongs thing had befollen, they, were grantly alarmed and agreesed, and not know, ing how matters stood, failed to understand the is case, and were lost in amazement, When the

ceremony, and, having seated him on this throne. regard him as absolutely your king. Wee betide anyone who swerves from obedience to this command of mine, or fails in allegiance to that person!"

The Shah having concluded his address, removed the crown from his head, and placed it on the throne. Then, having taken off his sumptuous robes, putting off his sword and belt and having donned old, worn out clothing, he turns to the people and says: "Now I am simply a common individual, a poor man, by name 'Abbas, son of Mohammad. Seek me no more, for you will not find me. Farewell, I am off. Exit.

The assembled people were amazed and were at a less to account for this state of affairs.

The Shah proceeded thence to the Harem, and by his orders all the ladies assembled in one room and there as withed his Majesty, who appeared before them in those same old garments. The beatness of the Harem, seeing him in this garb, felt inclined to burst into peals of laughter, but the Shah's stern looks and bearing restrained them

girt to his waist, and, entering the Durbar room, which, raised a cubit's height above the level of the ground, is open in front and without screen or anything to intercept the view of the people, asseended the threne and took his seat. Then, turning his face towards the assemblage, his Majesty addressed them as follows: ( "O people! It is now the seventh year that by the will of Almighty God I have been your king, and have to the best of my ability shown kindness and favour to each and all of you. I, too, am very well satisfied and pleased with you, as, from the affection you bear to the Safawi family, you have manifested loyalty and fidelity towards me. To-day, for certain reasons which I consider it unnecessary to impart to you, I am obliged to relinquish the sovereignty, and make over the throne and crown to one who is more fitted and adapted for this position than myself. This person will be indicated to you by Sirdar Zaman Khan, the Wazir, the Mustawfi, our master Jamalud-din, and the Munajjim Bashi. You must all ge and bring bim here with the ulmest pomp and

Khalid, after which he returned to Quzwin, because, from being the capital this handicraft seemed to be more in demand there. On arrival at Quzwin he chose a wife and opened a shop. Being himself a man of gentle disposition and blameless life, his mind was constantly troubled by the unseemly conduct of the Mullas and officials, and he was unable to restrain his tongue from repreaching and denouncing them. Although his concern about such matters won him sincere friends and well-wishers, yet in the end it was the cause of his undoing.

The next day, in accordence with the Shah's command, all the nobles, the officers of State, the 'Ulema, the princes and officials, from Kadhuda to Wazir, assembled in the Royal Hall of Audience at two hours before noon, and each person having taken his appointed seat, they all awaited the Shah's appearance in perfect silence. Whereupon the Shah appeared, wearing the crown on his head, a javallal mass in his hand, diamond armlets on his arms and sword and dagger set with precious stones

It is now necessary to tell you who Yusuf Sarraj was. He was the son of Karbalai 2 Salim. a peasant of one of the villages of the Qazwin. This Karbalai Salim, being a religious, Godfearing man, wished his son to become a Mulla and join the fraternity of the 'Ulemas. accordingly brought him, in the days of his youth, to the town of Qazwin, and put him to school, where he remained some years, until he . grew up and became conscious of a matured intellect. With a view to acquiring knowledge, he then went to Ispahan, and thence, after some years, to holy Karbala, where, in the assemblies of the henoured 'Ulema, he set about completing his studies and during a prolonged residence in that holy place he became well versed in all the learning of Islam. As he saw through the charlatanism of the Mullas in many matters, he conceived a repugnance to this class, and had no desire to enrol himself in that crew. Returning from Karbala he went to Hamadan, and there, being then forty years of age, he occupied bimself for one year in learning the trade of anddler, under a master of the craft named

and throne to this accursed wretch, so that, having met with his deserts through the planetary influences, he may descend to the nethermost hell."

The members of the Couccil unanimously approved and corroborated this view, and vecife-rously exclaimed, "Yusuf Sarraj, the son of a burnt father, is fully deserving of death, and a meet subject for the celestial wrath."

The Shah, pleased and happy: "I consent to his immolation; to-morrow this plan will be acted on and completely carried out." He then dismisses all the members of the conclave, and the Council breaks up.

Possibly the readers of this narrative will regard it as a fable, and, incredulous as to the occurrence of the events, assign them to fiction. In that case, I trust they will peruse the narrative of the events of the seventh year of the reign of Shah 'Abbas, contained in the "Tarikh-i-'Alam-Ara."

<sup>1.</sup> The name of a well-known history of Persia composed by Iskandarbeg Munshi. See my Catalogue of Kapurthala Mss. No. 3

religious judgment! and wrong to give 'fifths' and the Imams' dues, and asserts that the 'Ulemas disapprove of the common people being guided qy the opinions of demised Mujtahids, in order that their own market may be brisk. He moreover, impugns even the sublime Government, as if all the officials from Kadkhuda to Shah were tyrants and highway robbers, from whom no benefit accrues either to the country or to the Faith; who are ever mulcting and punishing the hapless people merely in the indulgence of their own sensual inclinations, and are never guided in their conduct and act by law or rule. In short he attributes to those persons the behaviour of bullies and highwaymen. It is also alleged that he professes belief in the doctrine of transmigration of souls. This suppliant for the endurance of the sublime Governmen deems it advisable that your Majesty should transfer the crown

<sup>1</sup> Litihad lit. means to exert one self to the utmost to attain an object, here technically to form an independent opinion on religious questions. Its opposite is taglid, i.e. imitation. Vide Energy paedia of Islam vol. sub voca.

"Have you in view any evil-doer, deserving of death according to the religious law, to whom I may transfer the crown and throne?"

The Mulla Bashi: "May the Ruler of the Universe vouchsafe a long term of natural life to your Majesty! In this city of Qazwin a good for-nothing fellow has been discovered, thanwhom roope on the face of the earth is more wicked and deserving of death. He is known by the name of Yusuf the Saddler (Sarraj), but where he was brought up is not known, only that at the present time he is residing in the city of Qazwin, and having gathered round him a number of followers drawn from the lowest dregs of the population, is incessantly attacking and denouncing the illustous literatil and the ministers of the religious This accursed wretch is, indeed, constantly telling his disciples in the plainest terms that the honoured literati are in the habit gulling the common people. As an example of his doctrine, he holds it unnecessary to use

<sup>1</sup> Literati-'Ulema, the learned in religious law.

of this stratagem, nor suspect that your Majesty has only temporarily abdicated and lent the throne and sceptre to another; so that the malefactor seated on the throne may be imagined in verity as their monarch. And it is also necessary to divorce the ladies of the Harem. to tear up their marriage contracts, and ask them whether they are willing to renew them, and wedding anew 'Abbas, son of Mohammad, no longer Shah but merely a private individual like others, he satisfied with a life of proverty and resignation. Whoseever consents let her marriage be renewed in the name of 'Abbas, son of Mohammad, and the contract written, and let any who are not willing be at once allowed to depart." the Munatiim Bashi found deliverance from death. The lines of care at once disappeared from the Shah's face, and his pallor gave place to ruddiness. A chorus of praise of the consummate wisdom of our master Jamal-ud-din went up from the members of the Council.

The Shah, turning a radiant and smiling countenance towards the Mulla Bashi, inquired

astrologers should be ignorant of or unable to deal with this crisis, to wait on your Maiesty, in order to inform you and point out the measures necessary for averting the danger."

The Shah, radient with delight: "My lord, we have just been discussing this very matter; we are apprised of the impending occurrence; tell us, then, how to ward off the dauger."

Our master Jamal-ud-din: "During these days of ill omen, that is to say, until fifteen days shall " have elapsed after the festival, your Majesty must relinquish the throne and sceptre, and make them over to a criminal deserving of death, you yourself disappearing from the sight of the people. In those circumstances that criminal being protempore actual monarch of Iran, the evil effects of the stellar influences will fall on his head; after which, when the event has happened, and that criminal temporarily (in 'possession' of the throne and sceptre shall have sperished therefrom, "your Majesty will come forth from concealment, reascend throne, and reign in all "prosperity and happiness. But it is essential that not a single person of the people of the land shall be aware

and experienced than himself in the science of the heavenly bodies.

The Shah accorded permission, but before the Munajjim Bashi got out, Agha Mubarak entered and unnounced: "Our master Jamal-uddin1 craves the honour of audience of your . Majesty."

The Shah: " Call him in." Then to the Munajjim Bashi: "Remain a while where you are."

Our master Jamal-od-din, having entered the apartment and duly paid his respects, sat down at a sign from the Shah, and spoke as follows: "May your Majesty be preserved from all danger ! Although your servant has latterly been prevented by old age from attending at Court, and forced to elect retirement, still, as at the present season that is to say during the fifteen days succeeding Nawroz, there seems, from the conjunction of Mars, and Scorpio to be probability of of great catastrophe befalling your Majesty's person, I have, therefore, considered it my duty, lest the younger I Mawlana lamal-ul-din - A Shia divine. Celebrated for

berning and piety. Mowla-na, our lord or our master; syn. with Sovyid,

spared, and that he be questioned as to the remedial measures by which the catastrophe may be averted. If he fails to reply as required, then is he guilty and deserving of death. It is for your Mejesty to decide in the matter."

The Sh h, to the executioner: "Very well. Suspend the execution: leave him there, and retire." Then to the Munajim Bashi: "Accursed wretch! instantly devise means of averting this calamity."

The unfortunate Munajjim Bashi, in evil plight, knew no remedy against the occurrence, but in fear of death and mortal terror, he dared not avow this, and said: "May I be your ransom! The remedy is possible. Grant me an hour's respite that I may go and consult the Tables of Ulugh Beg, and return to communicate the result".

Now nothing was ever recorded in the Tables of Ulugli Beg about averting accidents of this sort, but the Munajjim Bashi wished, by this pretext, to gain time to have recourse to his preceptor, our lord and master, Jamal-ud-din, and consult him, knowing him to be more learned

of that news of ill omen, and, the incitation of the Mulla Bushi fanning the flame, his Majesty, falling into a towering passion, called out angrily to the Chief Ennuch: "Send a farrash at once to bring the Munajjim Bashi."

The Munajjim Bashi is brought in.

The Shah, seated knees akimbo, and regarding the Munejjim Bashi like an angry dion:
"Son of a burnt father! So you threaten me with calamity from the stars, and conceal the remedy! Exectioner!" (In the twinkling of an eye the dreadful executioner appears, dagger in belt, cord in hand. The soul of the hapless Munajjim Bashi bounds, and he trembles like a leaf.) "Strike the head off this vile cur."

Sirdar Zuman Khan, though of the fraternity of the sword, was, nevertheless, a very kindhearted man. Pivying the condition of the Munajjim Bashi, he stands up and says: "May I perish for you! After they have struck this cur's head off, of whom shall we inquire about the means of warding off the threatened calamity? Py the honour due to my grey beard, I, your humble servant, would urge that his life be

have frequently been fulfilled, but they themselves are unprincipled liurs. Let his Majesty summon him and demand the specific by means of which this impending cararophe may be averted, and if he excuses himself let his head be struck off."

It is evident that the Mulla Bashi had an old-standing grudge against the Munajjim Bashi. and seeing in the situation a fine opportunity for accomplishing his purpose, wished to burn his enemy's father and the whole body of astrologors. In sooth, however, let us not be un-The Munajjim Bashi must, on his side, iust. have acted very foolishly, for why should he have imparted such alarming intelligence to the Shah, and so cause all this discussion, and bring destruction on himself! It seems that the Munajiim, Bashi, when afterwards questioned on this point replied: "I was afraid that if I were not the first to communicate this information to Shah it would be imparted by other astrologers, and the Shah would have thought me an ignoramus, and I would have been dismissed from my post."

Seemingly the Shah had become unfovourably lisposed towards the Munajjim Bashi on account

ascend the pulpits of the various mosques and proclaim therefrom that those traditions do not apply to the Safawi dynasty, for it descends from the family of the Prophet and of the Imams, and it is plain that the Imams (the peace of God be on them I uttered those traditionary sayings concerning others, and not in reference to their own descendants. But now that his Majesty is in peril from the influences of the stars, my heart, from sorrow, is like a fish grilling in a frying-pan, and it appears to my limited comprehension that the accursed Chief Astrologer himself, who understands better than we do how to deal with this matter, has acted treasonably towards his Majesty in revealing the danger impending from the stars without disclosing the means of averting it. The question certainly suggests itself to one's mind-when he has shown the poison, why should be conceal the antidote and withdraw himself?

"The Prophet, on whom be God's blessings, said: All astrologers are liars. I take this saying to refer to their dispositions rather than to their knowledge, for the predictions of the wretches

whole of the Sunnis into the right path of the religion of the twelve Imams, so that now, through the grace of God and my sanctity, there are not more than five or six Sunnis to be found in all Persia. I am highly pleased, too, with the people of Persia in this respect, insomuch as at my mere requisition they forsook the ancient faith of their forefathers and submitted themselves to my guidance. So much so, that I was desirous of trying my hand on the Jews and Armenians, in view to turning them also to the Shi'ah faith, but some well-meaning persons thought it best not to undertake this, and as after all there are Jews and Armenians in every country, it matters not if a few remain in ours also. Further, in this land of Islam, in accordance with the perspicuous traditions, the possessor of the throne and crown is not considered entitled to that ultimate degree of obedience and reverence which, according to the learned Muitahids 1 is due only to the Imam, and the representatives of the Imam. I, however, wrote to the preachers in all the provinces, directing them to 1 Mujtahid—Doctor of Divinty and Law. Formerly a degree conferred by the colleges Judge of a religious court. respect; and although the officers and men of the army have been kept in arrears of their pay, still, thank Tod! from the prevalence of peace and tranquillity and exceedingly low prices in Irah, they have not much felt the want of their pay. The skill and resource which your servant is endowed with are ample to enable him to discharge duties of this sort with honour and credit; but to avert the penetrating influence of the heavenly bodies, his intellect is of no avail."

It being now the Mulla Bashi's turn, he speaks as follows: "May the blessed Lord, for the honour of the nine Imams, protect the person of his sacred Majesty from all earthly and celestial misfortunes! The loyalty and fidelity of this suppliant for the perpetuity of the victorious Government, under the noble Safawi dynasty, transcend description. When I attained to the rank of Mulla Bashi, in the time of your Majesty's august father, half the people of Persia, nay, even balf the inhabitants of the capital, were Sunni By judicious exhortation in the first place and secondly by stern commination, I have led the

Miraz Yahya, the Mustawfi, speaks: "Forasmuch as this unworthy servant was brought up by the Wazir, is of the number of his relatives and has through the blessing of his existence attained his present rank, I accordingly altogether follow his excellent example and laudable principles in evincing loyalty and devotion, and make the following representation before the ground under your Majesty's auspicious feet. The pay of the forces and of the inferior officers is, by your Majesty's? command and by my instrumentality, paid from the revenues of the provinces. When a deficit, as stated by the Wazir, occurred in the public treasury. I also was grieved on that account. So, whilst in order that the illustrious Government should not be discredized by suppage of the salaries of Government servants, the orders for payment of the salaries were duly signed and issued to the various provinces, I sent at the some time secret written orders to the governors of provinces to withhold payment of the sauries, unless receiving my separate orders in writing. By this device the public treasury has been replenished, and there is a vast difference in that

his troops, famished and dejected, were reduced to great straits, he saw no escape from his dilemma but to beat the drum of retreat and fly from Tabriz. By this strategy the kingdom of Iran was saved from the invasion of the hordes. The destruction of the roads and bridges had proved so advantageous that even after the flight of Bakr Pasha the Persian Government considered it inadvisable to reconstruct them, or to re-establish the prosperity of the places I had caused to be laid waste, in order that foreign armies should be unable to invade the soil of Iran; and even up to the present time they remain in the same condition. By these means, whilst not a drop of blood of a single soldier of the sublime Government was shed, the whole of the victorious army was preserved safe against the fierce violence of our hostile neighbour. In affairs of this sort, then, the old mastiff of the glorious threshold is by no means without resource, but as regards resistance against the stars, his limited wisdom is unavailing to devise a remedy."

The Shah's terror increases.

father entrusted the command of the Persian forces to me. Although our troops were not less numerous than those of the Turks, I was nevertheless loth to expose the forces of the elect people' to the risk of destruction in encountering the hosts of perdition. I accordingly issued orders that, from the Turkish frontier to the further extremity of Azerbaijan, all the crops of the peasantry should be cut, their cattle driven in, and all the roads and bridges along the route destroyed. So when Bakr Pasha crossed our frontier, whilst not seeing a single man of our army before him, 'yet he found the roads so destroyed and deserted that he was quite unable to move forward his artillery, which he was obliged to leave at the frontier. Pushing on with his cavalry and infantry, it was only after experiencing all sorts of difficulties and hardships that he succeeded in reaching Tabriz, and no matter in what direction he sent his cavalry in search of provisions, not a grain of wheat or barley, not a single cow, nor a sheep were they able to bring in. So after three days; during which

which every State official, on appointment to the government of a province, pays a sum of money proportionate to his means to the treasury by way of Pishkash<sup>1</sup> Moreover, whenever your Majesty honours a noble by visiting his house, the master of that house has to add presents of costly stuffs to his money offerings. By such expedients, now that it is the seventh year of your Majesty's reign, the public treasury is, thank God! well filled with money. As regards the administration of the business of the Ministry, therefore, your humble servant cannot be accused of any shortcoming; but in face of the prevailing influences of the stars I am powerless and bewildered?

Sirdar Zaman Khan next delivers himself as follows: "Although [it is known to you all] this servant has whitened his beard through devotion and assiduity in the service of the illustrious Government, still I may cite an instance: Ten years ago, when the Turkish forces, numbering nearly 70,000 men, under the leadership of Bakr Pasha and Marchi Oghli, were preparing to invade the soil of Iran, your Majesty's illustrious I. Pichhash—Present.

a catastrophe, so that, after due consideration of the matter you may devise an expedient, and suggest an advisable course. This being a special council, you have my august permission to be seated, and proceed to deliberate on this affair."

These personages having obeyed the Shah's commands, his Majesty proceeds to inform them of the intelligence communicated by the Chief Astrologer, and asks their advice as to the best means of guarding his own person against this catastrophe. All are struck with astonishment. Then, after a moment's silence, the Wazir Mirza Mohsin delivers his opinion in the following terms:—

devotion of this humble servant towards the illustrious Government are unquestionable. Your Majesty will, not doubt, recollect to what degree the treasury became deplenished in the time of your august father, owing to the incompetence and neglect of my predecessors in the Wizarat. From the day that this important function was entrusted to the vigilance of your servant, I organized measures for keeping the treasury replenished, in accordance with

one distraught; but after a few minutes he raised his head and said to Mirza Sadr-ud-din, "Very well you can go."

The Chief Astrologer bowed and retired, and the Shah remained alone in deep thought for half an hour, after which he turned to Agha Mubarak and said, "Send a farrash to summon to my presence Mirza Mohsin the Wazir, the Sirdar Mirza Zaman Khan, Mirza Yahya the Mustawfi, 2 and Akhwand Samad the Chief Mulla<sup>4</sup>.

The ennuch goes out and despatches a farrash, who brings the persons designated, who, after receiving permission to enter make their bows and await orders.

The Shah: "I bave summoned you to hold a consultation regarding the means of averting

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<sup>1</sup> Farrash—Lis. "spreader," post-classical intensive neun from the 'Arabic root farasha. One who spreads carpets, teds, mattresses, etc., and keeps them in order. In Persian establishments the fairt-shes are massengers, ushers, and domestic p lice to inflict punishments. Of, my Lankursa p,1. m. 2.

<sup>2</sup> Mustawfi-Minister of finance or Chief Paymastar and Auditor of Accounts.

<sup>3</sup> Akhwand-Dominie.

<sup>4.</sup> Mulla Bashi-Ar. Mawia. The Mullar are the religious teachers and pricate. It is a title aften prefixed to names of learned man.

The Shah, signing to Salma Khatun to retire to the ladies' apartments, says to the Chief Eunuch "Tell him to come in."

The Manajjim Bashi, having entered the Snah's presence, and bowed respectfully—

The Shah: "What is it, Mirza?"

The Munajjim Bashi: "May Heaven guard your Mejesty! It appears from the courses of the stars that, fifteen days after Nawroz, Mars will be in conjunction with Scorpio, and the first result of this malign conjunction will be that in an Eastern land—probably Iran—a great catastrophe will befall the reigning monarch. I have therefore considered it my duty, as the devoted well-wisher of this sublime Court, to give your Majesty timely warning of this aspect of affairs."

Now at that time the Shah was not, at most more than twenty-two years old, and it is well known how sweet, how dear, and how precious life is at that youthful age, more especially in the case of one enjoying the exalted position of a Sovereign. The communication of the Chief Astrologer caused be youthful Shah extreme terror, so that he suddenly turned pale, and demeaned himself like

سليع وزينسانر

### THE STORY OF YUSUF SHAH, THE SADDLER

The remarkable incidents here narrated happened in the early years of the rule of the Safawid, when, on account of the occurrence of certain events Mohammad Shah Safawi had abdicated in favour of his son, Shah 'Abbas the First

The scene is laid in Qazwin, in the seventh year of the reign of Shah 'Abbas (A.D. 1592, or circa.) It is the beginning of spring, three days after the Nowroz<sup>1</sup> and about three o'clock in the afternoon. Shah 'Abbas the First is sitting in the palace, enjoying the society of his beloved Salma Khaton.

Agha Mubarak the chief cunuch, raising the curtain, and having respectfully, amounters: "Mirza2 Sadr-ud-din, the Marajjim3 Bashi, solicits the honour of paying his respects to your Majesty on an urgent affair."

- 1 Qazwin-Capital of Iraqi Ajam, founded by Snahpur.
- 1 Nawroz Veroal equinox. Persian rational fete of the new year, of Zoroastrian origin.
- 2 Mirro-From Amir Zadah. Prefixed to names it is a simple title of respect inquivalent to Mr.; after a mane it signifies a roy I proper; alone 'sceretary.' Cf. my Lauxten p 31 n. L.
- 3 Manatjun dashi- Chief astrologer rether than astronomer is moral, here.

divorced all his wives, and delivered up his realm to a heretic named Yusufi (not Yusuf as in this story), a saddler by profession who had given offence to the clergy by his rather too fearless expressions of opinions on matters religious, and his outspken diatribes on the existing evils of administration.

Having been proclaimed a ruler of Persia, and installed into the throne of royalty with great pomp. Yusufi reigned for three days with much vigour and ability, during which time he spoke and acted, in the words of this historian 'like the very devil.' When the period of danger was over, the heretical saddler was driven from the throne and Shah Abbas resumed sovereignty. (Vide also Syke's History of Persia Vol. II. p. 259).

Bouvat to form part of the well known series (Bibliotheque Oriental Elzerevienne) of Ernest Leroux (No. 81 of the series). Mard-i-Khasis (No. 3.) of the above list appeared with a Freuch translation by L. Bouvat under the title of l'Avars in the Journal Asiatique of 1904. An English translation of the Alchemist (No. 6, accompanied by Persian text is under preparation.

#### A CRITICISM.

This work is based on an historical incident and is not to be regarded as a mere fiction. It is recorded in the well known history of Persia entitled Alam Arri Abbasi, that Shah Abbas the Great (reg. 1587-1628 a. p. was obliged in the 7th year of his regin to abdicate his throne momentarily, under the stress of an imaginary danger with which an unlucky cojunction of stars threatened his life as the calculations of the Court Astrologer foretold. According to the advice of Mulla Jalal Yazdi the Astrologer Royal, the King renounced his throne,

and vocabulary by Messrs W. H. D. Haggard and le Strange in 1882, and was translated into French by M. Cilliere from the original Furki under the title of Deux Comedies Turques in 1888, and into German by A. Wahrmand in the well known Reclam series.

The Persian texts of, 'The Bear' (No 2), 'the Pleaders' (No. 4) and 'the Sorcerer' (No. 5), have been published with English translations, by Mr. Rogers under the title of 'Three Persian Plays.'

Professor Barbier de Meynard has published the original Turki text along with a French translation of 'the Bear' under the title of "L'Ours et le Voleurs" in the Recueil de textes et traductions' (Paris 1889.)

'The Pleaders' has also appeared in a French garb as forming part of the above-mentioned "Deux Comedies Turques" by Cilliere, while the Sorcerer was done into French from the Turki text by Lucien

The state of the s

4. The Pleaders of the Court, in three acts.

## حكايت وكلاے مرافعه

5. Monsieur Jourdan, the Botanist, and Mast Ali Shah, the reputed Sorcerer, in four acts.

6. Mulla Ibrahim Khalil, the Alchemist in four acts.

حكايت ملا ابراييم خليل كيميا گو

And the present work entitled :-

حکایت یوسف شا ه سراج و فریفتن ایل قز رین . آ ستارگان اسانی را -

The Story of Yusuf Shab, which comes between the fourth and fifth Play, and is written partly in narrative, partly in dramatic form.

The Persian text of the first of the above Plays was edited with an English translation and notes,

#### INTRODUCTION.

Mirza Fath Ali Akhwand Zadah, (Russian form Akhundov), who was a Military Officer of Tartar origin in the Russian Army at Tiffis, wrote a series of six comedies in the Azari dialect of the Turki language, as well as a satirical novel about the year 1858. These were subsequently translated into Modern Persian by Mirza Jafar of Qaracha Dagh. These were published in a collected form at Teheran in 1874, and consist of the following six Plays:—

1. The Wazir of the Khan of Lankuran, in four acts.

سركذشت وزبرخان للكران

2. The Thief-toking Beag, in three acts.

حكايت خرس قولدو رباسان (درد افكن)

3. The Miser, in three acts.

سرگذشت مرد خسیس

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lithograph editions of Teheran and Madras. The original Turki text which was published by Lucien. Bouvat along with a French translation in the Journal Asiatique of 1903 (Dixieme serie, Tome I) has been of great service to me in throwing light on many of the obscure and doubtful points in connection with the fixing up of the text accurately a well as rendering the sense into proper Western phraseology.

LAHORE:

K. M. MAITRA.

July 1920.

#### PREFACE.

The story of Yusuf Shah, with which ends the collection of the comedies of Mirza Fath Ali Akhwandzada differs materially from the rest, both as regards the manner of the treatment of its subject matter, and the style employed by its author. the comedies Mirza Fath Ali has pressed into his service a language which is at once free and colloquial, one that is racy of the soil, such as can still be heard spoken in the streets of Tabriz and Tiffis. this story, however, he gives a curious mixture of a style that is on the one hand neither strictly classical nor purely colloquial on the other, but a happy blending of both. It is this feature of the work which will appeal to the Indian students of Persian literature especially, in as much as the study of a work like this would be more interesting than one written in the severely classical style and more profitable than one couched only in conversational language. But it is precisely this aspect of the thing that renders the task of a translator pretty difficult, especially when we take into consideration the unsatisfactory character of the text of the work as given to us in the

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